The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,573—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 50
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Sample Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 3½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Serving Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our usual ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

On Lines and under—

First Insertion	Rs. 0 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	3 8
Fourth and succeeding Insertions	0 2½ As.

4 lines, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 5-8.]

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,943 Tons, on SATURDAY, 26th July, 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapollum, where they will arrive at 7-45 P.M., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, on SATURDAY, 26th July, 1879, at 2 P.M.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 30th July, 1879, at 4 P.M., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd August 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... „ 336

The Patna is due in London on 4th October. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd August 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Burmah's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th July, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES from BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 320	Rs.	150	Rs.	40	Including Wine.
Suez	360	„	220	„	60	
Port Said	330	„	240	„	90	
Messina	540	„	340	„	140	
Naples	600	„	340	„	140	
Leghorn	560	„	340	„	140	
Genoa	560	„	340	„	140	
Marseilles	550	„	340	„	140	Without Wine.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:
MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

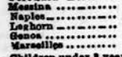
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. RYDAL HALL,
CAPTAIN OWEN LLOYD,
2,760 Tons, 400 H. P.



THIS Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about the 27th August.

For plans of Saloon and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th July 1879.

"CLAN LINE STEAMERS."

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

THE S. S. CLAN FRASER, Captain W. Cowie, will sail from Bombay as above on 8th proximo. For passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd July 1879.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Price—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

AT

P. GRANT & SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors "Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STING and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
RUSTOMJEE HIRJEE TULLA,
No. 68, Pir Market near Jummaa Masjid.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— GEELONG	1335	250	E. Stewart	1st Aug.
(a) NEPAUL	3336	600	J. S. Murray	8th do.
— SURAT	3141	580	W. R. Breeze	15th do.
(a) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	22nd do.
— BANGALORE	2342	450	G. Fraser	29th do.
(a) POONAH	3130	550	J. Orman	5th Sept.
— VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	12th do.
(a) PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	4th Aug.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	18th do.
GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	1st Sept.
ANCONA	3200	600	E. G. Stead	16th do.

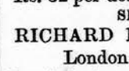
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KASHGAR	3021	450	E. J. Baker	15th Aug.
SIAM	3014	600	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	3853	600	N. Stewart	10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF CARRIAGE FURNITURE, OIL CARPETS, HARDWARE, &c., &c.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, No. 83, in the godown of Messrs. Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co. the following, on account of the concerned, such as hides No. 3 and 2, oil carpets, plain and drill and duck, blue flock and drill, whip sockets, standard top props, stump joints, bolt cutters, Warne's clamps, New York drilling machine, pains mill, boxing machine, knives, ash butt pows, hick pins, spokes, mail axles, brass oil cup nuts, oak rims, &c., &c.

Samples of hardware, such as die plate, globe valve Brown's tongs, pipe cutter, cutter wheels, wrench, clasp and cutter for wrench, gas elbows, tees, crosses, plugs, wrought iron, enamelled and galvanized pipes. A few dozen American chairs, lanterns, saddlers, 6 bales coir fibre, union, tea, and post office scales, iron walking-stick stands, &c., &c.

The above is already on view.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 26th July, 1879.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS would GREATLY OBLIGE us by causing their ADVERTISEMENTS to be DELIVERED at the Office as EARLY in the AFTERNOON as POSSIBLE.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.
MACHINE BLANKET
COARSE, 48 inch wide.
IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a Consignment of superior DANISH BEER, just arrived per Ellen Bates.

LANG, MOIR & Co.

Bombay, 20th June 1879.

KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKY.

THE CREAM of OLD IRISH WHISKIES, pure, mild, delicious and very wholesome. Universally recommended by the medical profession.

KINAHAN & CO.

Wholesale Depot, 20 Great Titchfield Street, } London.
Export Depot, 35, Commercial Street, }

CAUTION.—Any person imitating the seal cork or labels, or fraudulently filling old bottles will be rigorously prosecuted, Information will be thankfully received by

CHARLES DAY & Co., The Sole Export Agents.
17, Water Lane, London.

CARLTON WHISKEY.

11 years old. Rs. 32 per doz. 5 years old. Rs. 28 per doz.

SHIPPED BY
RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.,
London and Inverness.

For analysis and testimonials apply to
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE,
SOLE AGENTS.

June 1879.

WHISKEY IN JARS, A 1 QUALITY.

2 Gallons, Rs. 21; 4 Gallons, Rs. 40; Jars included.

Electro-plated lock taps to suit, Rs. 4-0 each.

N.B.—Guided by the superior wisdom of a Firm of Chemists who advertise that a chemical analysis such as the proprietors of the Carlton whiskey are justly proud of, affords no guarantee of excellence, we give no analysis of the Whiskey above advertised, and are content that the quality should make its own market.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

* CLARETS:—From H. and C. Balaresque,	Bordeaux.	
Chateau de Frands	Rs.	14 per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	„	10 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Les Canons	„	18 per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	„	20 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Chateau Leoville	„	20 per doz. Qts.
Do. Lafitte	„	28 „
* STILL HOCKS:—From C. M. Fassmann Sohn, Mayence,		
Liebfraumilch	Rs.	23 per doz. Qts.
Do.	„	26 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Steinwein	„	23 per doz. Qts.
Hochheimer	„	28 „
Ruedesheimer	„	31 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Do.	„	35 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Marcobrunner	„	32 per doz. Qts.
Do.	„	38 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Queen Victoria Berg	„	38 per doz. Qts.
BEER:—		
IND COOPE & Co.'s PALE ALE	Rs.	5 per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	„	3 „ Pints.
Norway Pale Ale	„	5-8 per doz. qts.
Kronbacher Export Beer	„	6-4 per doz. qts.
* CHAMPAGNE:—		
Eugene Oliequot's Carte Blanche	Rs.	40 per doz Qts.
Ditto ditto	„	42 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Heidsicks & Co.'s Dry Monopole	„	56 per doz. Qts.
Ditto ditto	„	58 per case of 2 doz. pints.
F. Giesler & Co.'s *Champagne*.	Rs.	55 „
* BRANDY:—		
Boulestin & Co.'s * Cognac	„	20 per doz. Qts.
F. Dessandoir & Co.'s * „	„	22 „
Fromy and Rogeo's *** „	„	30 „

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.

Grapes, Rs. 12 per dozen tins.

CALIFORNIAN JELLIES.

Strawberry, Red Currants, Quince, Raspberry, Grape, Rs. 12½ per doz. tins.

GERMAN SAUSAGES.

(Blutwurst) Black Pudding	Rs. 12-8 as.	per doz. tin.
(Mettwurst) Smoked Sausages	„ 15	„
(Leberwurst) Livering	„ 15	„
(Cervelatwurst) Brain Pudding	„ 16-8 as.	„
(Gebratene Sanaschew) Roast Sausages	„ 18-8 as.	„
Finest German Asparagus	„ 24	„

SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE STORES, &c.

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Those marked with an asterisk * carry a discount of 10 per cent. if cash accompanies the order.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 21st June 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. ELGIN, Captain Miller, ARRIVED from LONDON, are hereby requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING to our Office for our inspection and counter-signature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS from the Bunders.

No claims will be admitted for damage or short delivery, &c. under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents for Captain Miller, S. S. Elgin.

Bombay, 25th July 1879.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship BRITISH SOVEREIGN, ARRIVED from LONDON, are hereby requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our inspection and counter-signature, to PAY FREIGHT and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS, otherwise the Captain will land them on the Bunders at the risk and expense of the concerned.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents for Captain Sexton, Ship British Sovereign.

Bombay, 25th July 1879.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY for the consideration of the business already advertised will be held here TO-DAY at 3 p.m.

H. WYNFORD REBROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary to Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 26th July 1879.

CHUBB'S

WRITING BOXES fitted with Tray, Portfolio, Instrument Pad, Note Papers, Envelopes, Patent Inkstand with space for Letters and Papers beneath the tray; size 16½ by 10½ by 7, with travelling cover of strong Basil Leather with strap for the protection of the above box.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established 1847.

MEDICINAL FOOD—PANCREATIC EMULSION—is the only true food in CONSUMPTION and WASTING DISEASES produced by enfeebled digestion, or hereditary causes.

MEDICINAL FOOD—PANCREATIC EMULSION supplies the special form of nutriment, in combination with the digestive agent required, and is therefore the NATURAL FOOD FOR SUCH INVALIDS, restoring strength, weight and appetite and counteracting the tendency to wasting diseases, &c.

SAVORY & MOORE,
New Bond Street, London, from whom pamphlets, containing particulars and the highest Medical Testimonials and recommendations may be obtained, gratis, on application, and chemists, &c., everywhere

ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their Constituents and the Public generally that they are acting as Agents for Co-operative Societies, Regiments, Messes, Clubs, Contractors, Executive Engineers, Families and others.

Machinery, Agricultural Implements, Stores, &c., are supplied to suit the particular wants of Constituents, if from England, at *wholesale* Prices.

Produce and Articles generally received for sale or disposal.

Goods, Baggage, Parcels, &c., &c., landed, cleared through the Customs, and forwarded with despatch, on moderate terms, to their destination.

Packages, Samples and Parcels of any shape and description shipped to England and elsewhere by first-class Steamers, their arrangements for Samples and smaller Packages being very complete. Insurance on Packages effected at moderate rates.

Payments made for Constituents, and Current Accounts opened which can be drawn upon by Cheques (Books of which can be obtained free of charge) or availed of for supplies of every description. Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum Balance. No commission charged. Accounts are not allowed to be overdrawn without previous arrangement.

Fixed Deposit, payable in India or in England, at 2s. per Rupee allowed on Deposits made for

3 Months certain	at 3 per cent. per annum,		
6 „ „	„ 4 „	„	„
12 „ „	„ 5 „	„	„
18 „ „	„ 6 „	„	„

Drafts on Money Orders granted on London, payable in any town in England, Scotland, or Ireland, free of charge. Family and Private Remittances made at comparatively favourable rates of Exchange to Remitters. If desired, the Draft will be sent direct to the Home address. No Commission charged. Remittances can also be effected by TELEGRAPHIC ADVICE, whereby Payments can be made at once in England.

Bills, Drafts, Cheques, Bank Notes, &c., payable at Home, purchased or sent for collection, at current rates of Exchange.

East India Pay and other Allowances drawn free of charge in London and India.

Their Office in London conducts the same description of business in all its different departments.

Passages booked at reduced fares, and all information furnished regarding the different Steamers now trading with all Ports; in fact, the duties of a General Agency business are conducted in all its different departments.

Every information will be given on application, either personally or by letter to the Undersigned.

Wm. WATSON & Co.

BOMBAY—28, Apollo Street.
LONDON—113, Fenchurch Street, E. C.

A MENIST.

MR. A. MENIST, OCULIST'S OPTICIAN, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favorably known throughout the world, is at present on a Professional visit in Bombay.

The eye is the most delicate organ of sense and too great care and attention cannot be lavished on perfecting to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids, which, under certain circumstances and at certain ages, are found to be indispensable to comfort.

Inferior Spectacles may be obtained for half the price of Mr. Menist's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money, at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very doubtful one.

In Mr. Menist's Perfect Pebble Spectacles every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural crystal or pebble, which is infinitely better for the eye than any artificial glass, but cuts the lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker.

His frames too are all the result of years of patient study and gradual improvement.

One of the chief essentials in good Spectacles, is to place the Pebbles before the eyes in a proper position and at a proper distance, according to the particular defect of sight being treated. Ill-made and loosely-jointed frames, by causing a displacement of the Pebbles, entirely alter their focal power, and so injure the eyes. For this reason Mr. Menist makes his frames of gold and silver only, which have been found by experience the best adapted metals for the purpose, possessing the necessary temper without being liable to oxydize in use. Steel frames he does not make, considering that they are not calculated to do justice to his Pebbles, and his object being to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection not cheapness, though in a climate like India, it is doubtful, if there would be any economy in steel, as it corrodes so quickly, and has to be renewed so often, to say nothing of the discomfort and injury to the sight, caused by its getting out of shape. Aluminium cannot be used, because it stains the skin by contact, leaving a black mark which will not wash out.

The most important point of all is to have the eye exactly suited, for which purpose a personal interview is very desirable, as there are a number of indications which a practised optician would note, but which cannot be conveyed here.

It should be understood that the eye itself is a sort of telescopic instrument, its lens being controlled by certain muscles, which raise or depress it, in order to bring nearer or more distant objects into focus. This is an involuntary, spontaneous or unconscious process, but none the less involves fatigue, pain and injury, where, owing to a structural peculiarity, the effort has to be continuous or prolonged, and there are many cases in which these accommodation muscles are powerless, or rather the lens is incapable of being moved sufficiently for the purpose. In such cases by interposing a convex or concave lens of the required power, the object is thrown on the retina, without making any call on those muscles, thus placing the eye in a complete state of rest. Single eye-glasses should in all cases be avoided.

There is a very common popular belief that it is wise to put off wearing spectacles, as long as possible, and not to have recourse to them until actually compelled. This is a great fallacy, and the cause of lasting injury to the sight in numberless cases. People will pooh-pooh the suggestion that they would be the better for spectacles, assuring you that their sight is if anything stronger and better than ever, and instancing in proof that they can read their newspaper easily two feet off, but a proper understanding of the subject would make them aware that this very circumstance indicates presbyopia—that is, if they had been accustomed to read at the ordinary distance of twelve or fourteen inches, and can now see equally well by holding the paper further off, but only with an effort at the old and shorter distance.

Pamphlets containing testimonials may be obtained on application.

Extract from the *Ceylon Observer*, 21 June, 1879:—A local correspondent, writing yesterday, says:—Who would not wish to possess a clear sight, and who would, if possessed of the wherewithal, scruple to pay for a pair of spectacles that would restore the failing sight once again to its pristine state? I had been a sufferer from my youth and always trusted that my eyesight would improve as I grew in age; but, I was sadly mistaken, and I write this with the hope that it may attract the attention of my fellow sufferers, who, probably, like myself, are hoping against hope. I have tried in vain to secure a pair of spectacles to suit my eyes, and while brooding over my fate, I was lucky enough to find in your widely circulated journal the advertisement of Mr. Menist, and to him I went, my vision being then very much impaired. He treated me very courteously, and after a careful examination, fitted me with a pair of spectacles, for which I would have given him all I possessed in this transitory world. I can now see, thanks to Mr. Menist, the minutest object very distinctly. I would advise those affected in sight to go to Mr. Menist before his approaching departure, and purchase his spectacles. I must bear my humble testimony to the soothing effect and excellence of his glasses.

Testimonial from the Honorable C. J. Irving, Lieutenant-Governor of Penang, S. S.

Penang, 17th March 1879.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in acknowledging the benefit which I have derived from the use of the glasses with which you have recently supplied me.

My sight is peculiar, one eye having been always short-sighted, while the other has of late years become far-sighted. The growing difference of focus between the two eyes had begun to cause me great discomfort, and I believe that the effort which had become a conscious one of trying to look at objects, according as they were close at hand or far off with the near-sighted or the far-sighted eye exclusively, was beginning to occasion some serious mischief.

The glasses you have supplied me with have been most successful in aiding my sight, and the pain in my eyes which I was suffering from, is, I think, already sensibly diminished.

The "reading glasses," which by the use of a convex and a concave lens, equalize exactly the focus of the two eyes, I use for reading only. If you could have supplied me with a similar pair cut square at the top of the lenses, so as to make it easy to see over them, I believe that I should have used them with great comfort, for walking also, as it is I find that I write more comfortably (as much so indeed as one need desire) in the other pair the "walking" glasses in which the far-sighted eye is treated with a mere flat glass, and the near-sighted eye, with a concave lens of moderate power. These glasses I use habitually with a sensation of relief, which makes me, I believe, realize for the first time the full extent of the discomfort which I had previously been experiencing.—I remain, yours faithfully,

(Signed) C. J. Irving.

To A. Menist, Esq.

Mr. M. has a large assortment of 12 lens Binoculars in Aluminium, and other expensive mountings.

Aneroid Barometers, measuring ft. 15,000 and ft. 20,000.

Mr. M. MAY BE CONSULTED AT DEAN LANE, HUMMUM STREET.

TABLE GLASSWARE.

THE Undersigned import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading manufacturers in England ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply goods at a much lower rate than those charged by dealers who incur heavy Agency charges eventually levied from the consumer.

HOUSEHOLDERS furnishing will do well to inspect the goods offered in the sale rooms of the Company's Fort Establishment.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASSWARE.—Complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters. 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard, and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

Half-Sets consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers.

Prices are as follows (numbers according to T. & Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue):—

No. 2	Plain Glass, of the favorite pattern, complete set	for 12 persons	Rs.	117	half set Rs.	53
2a	Ditto ditto	th nnest glass, very superior	„	142	„	63
1	Richly etched circles, cable pattern		„	168	„	71
12	Single Greek Key, cut dead, lines and hollows bright		„	160	„	72
10	Stars, Cut and Engraved		„	161	„	72
12a	Fluted sides, eight or nine flutes		„	198	„	82

Seven other patterns of the elegantly engraved or etched Glass, always on view.

N. B.—Single articles of the above Services can be supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of intending purchasers.

The following articles can be supplied to match the above patterns:—

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc.

DESSERT GLASS AND FLOWER STANDS,
Cup Jugs, Water Jugs and Glasses, specimen Tubes, &c., &c.

Circular Dish, with vase arising from centre, height from 12 to 21 inches	Rs.	4 to 10
Ditto ditto with foot ditto ditto	„	5 to 15
Exhibition Flower Stands, Circular glass dish with glass red and tray at top, height from 18 to 25 inches	„	8 to 20
Fancy Flower Stands, glass dishes, with or without foot, centre vase with branch vases, etc., etc	„	25 to 40
Mirror Plateau Flower Stands, mirror base, vase in centre, with glass leaves, etc., ...from	„	40 to 80
Flower Baskets, plain and engraved ...from	„	3 to 15
Flower Tubes plain ...per dozen from	Rs.	8
Ditto Engraved ...from	„	10

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COMPRESSED COTTON BILLIARD BALLS.

MESSRS. JOHN ROBERTS & Co. beg to notify that they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the COMPRESSED COTTON BILLIARD POOL and PYRAMID BALLS, and that they are now in a position to execute orders for these BALLS at a MOMENT'S NOTICE.

A splendid consignment just landed ex Steamer INDUS.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.,

PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS.

10, Meadow Street, BOMBAY. 41, Bentinck Street, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Sarusophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S QUOTATIONS FOR
CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS' COMPANY'S
THREE DAGGER BRANDY.

CREDIT. Rs. a.		CASH. Rs. a.
25 0	* STAR INDIA BRANDY ..... Qts.	23 4
22 8	* STAR, WHITE LABEL ..... Qts.	21 4
21 0	* STAR, F. BEAUFORT ..... Qts.	20 0
	*** STARS, Quarts	
	*** STARS, Quarts	
	*** STARS { FLASKS	
	{ ½ FLASKS	

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE always on hand a well assorted stock of READY-MADE GARMENTS for the convenience of Gentlemen *en route* to Europe or passing hurriedly through Bombay.

Cash Price List.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Fine Blue Serge Suits	30	0	Cambric Sleeping Suits	6	8
Soft India Tweed do.	30	0	Oxford Cloth do.	10	0
Black Alpaca Coats	12	8	Wove Flannel do.	18	0
Brown Holland Suits	23	0	Silk and Wool do.	18	0
Light Over-coats	23	0	Long Cloth Shirts	22	8
Warm do.	45	0	Best do.	28	0
Heavy Ulsters	55	0	Do. do. Collars std.	31	0
Dressing Gowns	10	0	Flannel and Silk and Wool	52	0
Warm do.	20	0	Oxford Cloth Shirts		

THE WELL KNOWN SHIRT-MAKERS AND OUTFITTERS,

8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS, HOTELS, &c.

CARRE'S IMPROVED ICE-MACHINE.

WITH THE NEW CONGELATOR FOR PRODUCING BLOCK ICE, TO BE HAD ONLY FROM

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

ICE IN FOUR MINUTES.

CARRE'S PNEUMATIC ICE-MACHINE.
WITH DISTRIBUTING AND CONGELATOR ATTACHED.

The only Machine suitable for Domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work; always ready for use, and never gets out of order.

Full particulars of the New Congelator can be had on application to S. Rose & Co.

Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the agents or to the servants of purchasers.

The mode of producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine; the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture arising from rapid evaporation, ab sorbed by Ice Sulphuric Acid contained in the Cylinder B, and intense cold in the Decanter or Vase, is the result of reducing the water to Ice.

For use in Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals, and on board Ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together, charged with acid, and the water at 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete. Net Cash Rs. 190.

Ditto. ditto. on TWO DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete. Net Cash, Rs. 275.

Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c. supplied at wholesale rates.

Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, India-rubber Rings, Thermometers, Leather Washers, and all the necessary

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 25TH JULY, 1879.

SEASONABLE rain is again reported in the Deccan, but from Gujarat in the North and Dharwar in the South reports are unfavourable, rain being much wanted.

The home telegrams of yesterday's date convey no intelligence of very special importance. Consols have advanced from 97⅛ to 98, but French Rentes are unchanged at 118, and Enfaced Rupee Paper is still quoted at 77½ for Fours and 83½ for Fours-and-a-half.

Quotations for Indian Exchange Bank shares give Orientals unchanged at £16, Chartered £19-10, Chartered Mercantile 10s. lower at £19-10, Hongkong and Shanghai £2 lower at £36 per share.

The Bank of England return for the week shows no important, but such as it is the movement is still in favour of easier money, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having advanced from 55⅛ to 55⅞ per cent. Discounts are unaltered, the Reserve £100,000 larger, Bullion £100,000 less.

In the General Produce markets Coffee is quiter, and a decline of 1s. per cwt. is quoted in Mid. Plantation Ceylon and G. O. Native. Cocoanut Oil is unchanged. Linseed is quieter, Rapeseed firm, Brown Calcutta being quoted 6d. per quarter higher.

The Manchester Piece Goods market is advised as steady, and Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed steady, the day's sales being estimated at 10,000 bales. The proportion of Surats, however, was only 500 bales, and prices on the spot are given as unchanged with the exception of an advance of ¼d. in G. F. Ginned Dharwar and 1-16d. in Fair Ringunghaut. In New York the tendency of prices continues upwards, ready Mid. Uplands having advanced from 11 11 16 to 11¼ cents. and October shipment from 10·96 to 10·99 cents per lb.

Bar Silver in London, according to Reuter, has declined from 51½d. to 51⅜d. per oz., but so far as we can learn private messages do not confirm the fall, one telegram we know of giving 51¼d. quiet. Correct or not, however, the effect here has been to quisten Exchange, which opened at a decline of 1-32nd, and has remained at that during the day. Transactions have been very small, and there is nothing to indicate any movement of importance being imminent; on the contrary, while some Banks are more willing buyers ready, others are drawing at better rates forward. We quote to-day:—

Bank Bills, on demand	...Rs. 7 11 16d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	...Rs. 7 15-16d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	...Rs. 7⅞d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	...Rs. 7 15-16d.	,,
France	8 ,, ,,	...2·10½	,,

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at ⅛ per cent. premium for demand, ¼ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened weak at yesterday's rates, but on receipt of Calcutta advices hardened again and closes at Rs. 85 for Fours, Rs. 101 for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES continue dull. Bank of Bombay remain unaltered at Rs. 662½ ex-div. In Press Companies there is no change. Land shares are firmer, Colaba Co. being Rs. 10, Frere Rs. 2 per share higher. Spinning and Weaving Companies are still depressed, and we note a decline of Rs. 50 in Khandesh, and Rs. 10 in Madras, Mazgaon, and Oriental.

COTTON has been a shade steadier to-day, and some small purchases of Omra have been made for export, but prices are unaltered. The receipts yesterday were 434 bales. We quote:—

Good Ginned Broach (nominal)...Rs. 228	per candy f. p.	
Good Omra	(do.)...	,,	218	,,
F. G. F. do	.....	,,	213	,,
G. F. do	.....	,,	209	,,
Good Dholleras	(nominal).	,,	228	,,
F. G. F. do	.....	,,	216	,,
G. F. do	.....	,,	209	,,
G. F. Ginned Dharwar	.....	,,	208	,,
G. F. Compta	.....	,,	204	,,

SEEDS remain unchanged, the purchases for export being, on a limited scale, at Rs. 6-14 to Rs. 6-15 for Linseed, Rs. 6-13 to Rs. 6-14 per cwt. for Gujarat Rapeseed.

FREIGHTS show no material change. The Rydal Hall s. s., has been fixed for (Liverpool), to arrive, booking 500 tons cargo at 21s. 3d. By Cape the nominal quotation is still 20s. By Steam for Havre and London we quote 20s. For Genoa and Marseilles and Trieste and Venice 27s. 6d. per ton, payable here.

PIECE GOODS continue very dull so far as regards ready business, and prices are barely supported, but for forward shipment the feeling is firm, and the reduced production in Manchester is beginning to make itself felt by the difficulty experienced in putting through orders. Here, however, everything pretty well depends on the weather.

COALS are dull and declining, both ready and to arrive.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	120,000	100	all	6 p. ct	123
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	8 ,,	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	662½ xd
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	660
National Bank of India..	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	103

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all			350
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p.		950
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	Nil		61
Bhowmaggur M. and F. Company	300	2,000	2,000	do		300
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	do		955
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	do		500
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do		550
Dhunrusey Spinning ..	3,000	3,000	all	do		145
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	all	do		925
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	do		725
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	do		740
Hyderad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	all	do		475
Jawraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	do		505
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	do		750
K. Mucoojee S. & W. Co.	3,000	1,000	all	do		405
Madras Spinning	800	1,250	all	do		100
Madras U. Spinning....	420	1,000	all	50 p.a*		1,100
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	Nil		
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.a*		910
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	Nil		800
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	all	do		90
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	936	1,000	all	do		560
Oriental	4,000	625	all	do		488
Princeof Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	do		65
Shamoon S. & W. Co....	1,800	1,000	all	do		425
Soonderdas Spinning ..	684	1,000	all	do		475
Do do, 1 Share.	600	2,000	250	do		120
Shahapore S. and W. Co.	500	2,000	all	do		640
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	do		475

* Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	...	420 218· 3·0	5 p. ct		300
Do. New 4·2 Shares..	...	420 130·14·0	do		26
Ditto	...	420 65· 7·3	do		72
Ditto	...	420 32·12·1	do		32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	...	4,100 1,000	do		1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	...	4,218 196·9·15	do		200

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.		700
Albert Co. Karrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do		940
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.ct		500
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.		570
Bailey	178	1,000	all	25		470
Bezr Company (New)..	155	500	all	80 p.s.		430
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	14 do		60
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do		30
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do		50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,850	all	80 do		325
Dholleri P. and G. Co..	500	500	all	15 do		125
East India Press Co..	353	1,000	all	100 do		800
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do		525
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	75 p.s.		450
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	all	80 do		170
Prince of W. Press	120	...	1,500	250 do		165
Ramoon's Press Co.....	600	400	all	25 do		225
Sind Press Co	400	850	750	60 do		430
Sind & Punjab Cotton Press Co....	100	1,000	925	125 do		1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct		500
Volkart's United Press Co.....	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.		500

* Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burma. refining Corporation	1,00	2,500	1,500	225 p.s.	1,850
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	180	10,000	2,000	250 p.s.	2,380
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Limited ..	1250	100	100	10 p. s.	110
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	...	400
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld..	1,000	500	200	36 p. s.	270
Malabar Company, Ld.	200	250	100	7½ p. ct	10
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	2 p. s.	15
Prince of Wales Insurance Company.....	250	8,000	1,000	75 p. s.	1,000
Thacker and Co., Ld. .	1,000	100	100	10 p.ct.	100
Treacher and Co.	1,990	500	5 all	62½ p. s.	650
Vegan Patent Slip Co.	1,000	250	all	p.ct	15

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 19th July 1879.

Open 1,263¼ miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	78,001	0	0
Merchandize	1,61,864	0	0
Telegraph	588	0	0
Total Rs.....	2,40,453	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,263¼ miles.....Total Rs.....	2,06,952	13	1
Decrease	26,499	13	1

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New.)	4,000	3,000	all	15 ps*		815
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.s.		117
Mazagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p.s.		325
Port Canning Land Company, Limited...	6,000	1,400	all	15 p. s		205

* Per Share for the half-year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s.s. BYCULLA, 1,114 tons, Captain W. R. Manson, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE SHIP COUNTY OF PEEBLES, 1,614 tons, Captain W. Fordyce, arrived in harbour on the 24th inst. from Dundee, 13th April, with a cargo of coals.

THE s. s. HUTTON, 1,514 tons, Captain J. Henderson, which arrived in harbour on the 24th inst. from North Shield, 18th June, brought a cargo of 2,459 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. PACHAMBA, 554 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col. and Mrs. A. M. Shawell, Miss Dunsterville, four Commissariat officers, and 17 deck.

THE SHIP BRITISH SOVEREIGN, 1,292 tons, Captain J. Sexton, arrived in harbour on the 24th inst. from London, 4th April, with the following cargo:—17 cases earthenware, 50 tons iron, 1,215 tons coals, 55 packages piece goods, 100 casks beer, 200 barrels cement, 200 cases bricks, 586 packages boots, 100 p ckages glassware, 471 packages colour and paint, 90 packages tar and pitch, 20 casks fireclay, 17 casks soales, 455 casks oil, and 50 cases matches. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir & Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
24	British Sovereign ...	Sexton	London, April 4.
25	County of Peebles..	Fordyce.....	Dundee, April 13.
25	Pachamba (s)	Turner	Bussorah, July 11.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
25	Mirzapore (s).....	Parish	Southampton.
	Byculla (s)	Manson	Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
21 Charlotte Croom ...Christian .....Mauritius, June 25.
Pauline .....Martin .....Bourbon, June 20.
Daisy .....Anderson .....Mauritius, June 22.

DEPARTURES.

July 21.—Steamer Sirdhana. Ships City of Florence, County of Haddington and Commonwealth.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 25.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—1 case umbrellas, Dossajee Mossajee.
Escurial s—100 boxes bar soap, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.
India s—2 cases brandy, 2 cases whiskey, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
City of Baltimore s—300 boxes bar soap, Aldridge, Salmon and Co; 4 cases soap, Gulamally Jowanjee and Co; 20 cases ginger ale, J C Bushby and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Childers—10 bales wrapping papers and 6 bales old printed papers, H D Fisher and Co.
Khiva s—3 cases printed books, Atmaram Saggoon and Co; 2 cases lustre beads, Lulloobhoy Hemchund.
Indus s—40 cases brandy, 12 cases portwine and 1 case champagne, the Cooper Landing Co; 1 case perfumery, Thomson and Taylor; 3 casks paint and 2 cases varnish, Jewabhoy Heptoolabhoy.
Calliroe—25 cases gin, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.
St George s—5 cases whiskey, Eduljee Bajonjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore s—32 cases brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates, s—45 bales wool, Premchund Jaichund.
Branksome Hall s—48 bales cotton, Sewchund Lil dhur; 38 bales wool, Govindram Dwarkadass.

FOR LONDON.

Mirzapore s—3 boxes silver coins (Rs 25,000), Cursetjee Sorabjee.
Euphrates s—10 cwts B horns and 8 cwts D horns, Peerbhoy Damjee; 20 cwts B horns, Dawoodbhoy Hasoun; 7 cases skins, N V Curranee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1½ cwts long pepper, Peerbhoy Hakeemjee.

FOR VENICE.

Geelong s—209 bales cotton, Kunker, Singer and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

City of Baltimore s—30 cwts B horns, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—13 bales wool, Ally Frey.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Mirzapore s—1 bundle shawls, Hajee Zanal Abedeen.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Madura s—40 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmidass.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 24th July 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·714
Temperature of the Air	81·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·3
Dew Point	77·1
Relative humidity of Air	·856
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	6·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	85·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	79·0
General Direction of Wind.....	NNW, NNE, NE, NW, NNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	263
Fall of Rain ..... from midnight to midnight.	0·18
Total fall during the month	3·48
,, ,, year	25·30

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

1015 Ellen Bates, Hodgson—Edward, Bates & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1347 Branksome Hall (s), Collin—Edward, Bates & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA GENOA, &c.

762 Escurial (s), Adair—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

1299 Euphrates (s). Mitchell—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1668 McAllum More, Smith—The Capta n.
1437 Genoe, Clements—The Captain.
647 Sagor, Barg—(For repair).
1696 Trafalgar, Johnston—The Captain.

FOR MOULMEIN.

875 Hougoumont, Singer—W. M. Macaulay & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1741 Indus (s), Shallard—(4th August).
1506 Khiva (s), Lee—Mails, 18th August.

FOR VENICE.

1139 Geelong (s), Fraser—Mails, (1st August).

FOR JEDDAH.

1417 Columbian (s), Baldwin—Shepherd & Co.
1390 Suez (s), Eaton—J. Mackintosh & Co.

FOR GENOA.

2825 Manilla (s), Dodero—C. Groudona.

FOR CHITTAGONG.

1429 Sierra Madrona, Murdoch—Remington & Co.
1420 Traveller, Harding—The Captain.

[ADVT.] FOR ORDERS.

1444 City of Baltimore (s), Collin—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

1162 St. James, Smith—Wallace & Co.

FOR COCHIN.

1438 Ballochungle, London—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

NOT FIXED.

1214 Algitha (s), Barwise—N. Manockjee & Co.
1216 Ben Rhydding, McGill—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1292 British Sovereign, Sexton—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1614 County of Peebles, Fordyce.
1190 Canon Harrison, Hawe—Finlay, Muir and Co.
668 Danish Monarch (s), Cator—The Captain.
125 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1514 Hutton (s), Hendersen—Killick, Nixon and Co.
767 Koina (s), Doert—Esaa bin Califa.
1080 Vixen (s), Wilson—W and A Graham & Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
597 Amberwitch (s).
935 Czarwitch, Elton—(I. G. S.)
1099 Dalhousie (s), Powell—(I. G. S.)
631 Kwangton (s).—(I G S).
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
417 Manora (s).
888 Patrick Stewart (s), Sfiffe—(I. G. S).
907 Tenaserim (s), Street.
774 Vulture (s), Eliot—Pringle.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 26.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

SHORT CAUSE.

419-79—Macfarlane and G—Peeroo Mahomed vs Cowsajee Jehangir Jussawala—J G Cama—Part heard.

For further directions and costs.

265-78—Macfarlane and G—Fazul Nensey vs Mahomedally Jewanjee Noorbhoy—Lynch and T.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

360-78—Crawford and B—Rehwant Vishnu Neney vs Damodhur Trimbuck Neney—Mu jee and B—Part heard.
205-79—Macfarlane and G—Jafferjee Abdool Ally vs Tyeb ally Cassumjee and others—Tyabjee and S—Part heard.
222-79—Shamshunker and D—G Reitherchied and others vs Vijbhookeen Itcharam and another—M M Munshi—Partly decreed
99-79—Movelchand L—Vussonjee Heerjee vs. Buchoobai and others—Lynch and T.
122-79—Rimington, H and C—The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation vs Kesowjee Naik and others—Hearn, C and L.
340-79—In person—Dinbai and another vs Pestonjee Ardaseer and others—In person.
36-79—Shapurjee and T—Jadowjee Gopal and others vs Jaitha Shamjee and another—Craigie L and O.
71-79—Ardeshir and H—Sorabjee Byramjee Colah vs Homejee Carsetjee Dady—Prescot and W.
657-78—Jefferson and P—Thackersey Gungsra'n and others vs Nursey Kesowjee and others—Rimington H and C.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 24.

Gildes, Captain, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from Alikheyt.
Hughes-Hallett, Lieut, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from Alikheyt.
Darvell, Captain, 92nd Highlanders, on leave, from Alikheyt.
Boyd, Lieut, 92nd Highlanders, on leave, from Alikheyt.
Macmullen, Lieut, 99th Regt, on duty, from Morar.
Lane, Lieut Col, R A, on leave, from Jubbulpore.

JULY 25.

Cane, Lieut Col, R A, on retirement, from Raval Pindee.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 25.

Gott, Lieut, 43rd Light Infantry, on leave, to England.
Hanbury, Surg Major, on leave, to England.
Lindsay, Lieut Col, R H A, on leave, to England.
Alves, Captain, R A, on leave, to England.
Trevor, Major Genl, on leave, to England.
Appleyard, Col, 85th Regt, on leave, to England.
Monday, Captain, 81st Regt, on leave, to England.
Woolcombe, Lieut, 25th Regt, on leave, to England.
Quin, Captain, 1st Madras N I, on leave, to England.
Fenwick, Captain, 1st Madras N I, on leave, to England.
Gildea, Captain, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, England.
Hughes-Hallett, Lieut, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, to England
Boyd, Lieut, 92nd Highlanders, on leave, to England.
Burlton-Bennett, Lieut, 10th Lancers, on leave, to England.
Macmullen, Lieut, 99th Regt, on duty, to England.
Ramsay, Lieut, 97th Regt, on leave, to England.
Darvall, Captain, 92nd Highlanders, on leave, to England.
Hammond, Captain, Rifle Brigade, on duty, to England.
Lane, Lieut Col, R A, from leave, to Jubbulpore.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, July 22.)

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service:—

Lieut Col (Brevet-Colonel) Macdonald, Staff Corps.

Major Keith, Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 33rd Regt N I, is granted furlough (p a) out of India for one year, four months and ten days.

Major Sim, attached to the "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners, is granted furlough out of India for three months.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval, General List, Infantry, to be Majors, having completed twenty years' service:—

Captain H R Ogilvie and H R Shelley, Madras Staff Corps, Lieut S R Rawlinson, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captain. Captain Twynam, Royal (Madras) Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance. 3rd Class, is granted furlough out of India for six months.

CALENDAR FOR JULY & AUGUST, 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

First Quarter..... 26th, 3h. 26'9m P. M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
July. Sat. 26	.....	5 36	6 35	{ 4 2 m 3 56 a	9 56 m
				{ 5 15 m 4 46 a	10 38 a
Sun. 27	7th Sunday after Trinity	5 37	6 36	{ 5 27 m 6 43 m	11 3 m 11 41 a
Mon. 28	.....	5 37	6 36	{ 5 59 a 8 9 m	0 24 a .....
Tues. 29	English Mail expected.	5 37	6 35	{ 7 33 a 9 18 m	0 58 m 1 59 a
Wed. 30	.....	5 38	6 35	{ 8 50 a 10 11 m	2 14 m 3 15 a
Th. 31	.....	5 38	6 34	{ 9 54 a 10 [illegible] m	3 18 m 4 14 a
August. Fri. 1	Lammas Day.	5 38	6 34	{ 10 37 a 11 17 m	4 14 m 5 0 a

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1879.

IN a speech delivered in the House of Commons on June 24, 1858, Mr. John Bright, while criticizing Lord Palmerston's Bill—known as "India Bill No. I," which was to place the possessions of the East India Company under the direct authority of the Crown—remarked as follows:—"There are two modes of gaining anything by our connection with India. The one is by plundering the people of India; the other is by trading with them. But in order that England may become rich by trading with India, India itself must become rich, and India can only become rich through the honest administration of justice and through entire security of life and property." This sentence was much cheered, and made one of the chief points of one of the best speeches that Mr. Bright ever delivered. Yet Mr. Bright would now, in 1879, have us reduce and do away with the means of securing for the people of India that security of life and property which, according to him, was essential to their prosperity; and if we cannot do that with safety, then we are told our best plan will be to leave the country altogether, and to deliver it over to the anarchy that would supervene. Our London correspondent telegraphs to us that the *Times* strongly condemns this last speech of Mr. Bright; and we should think that every public journal in Great Britain as well as in India would unite in snubbing an orator who, if he has in his time done much good, has certainly done very great harm. India has always been one of Mr. Bright's favourite themes, and it would be futile to deny that amidst a good deal of nonsense he has often delivered himself of what was good and sound criticism; but a man who professes to take trade as an indication of a country's prosperity, and, having the trade figures of British India for the past twenty years before him, can calmly come to assert that British rule in India has been a failure, must be twisting the facts so as to make up a foregone theory, instead of looking to the facts first and forming a theory after. This cry of the bankruptcy of India is not by any means a new one. Mr. Bright himself raised it long ago, but somehow the country—far from becoming bankrupt, if we are to go by facts and not by assertions—not only has steadily gone on increasing in material wealth and prosperity, but has made vast strides in attaining that honest administration of justice and entire security of life and property which twenty years ago, we were told, should be our first care to afford to it. We are constantly told that the people of India are sunk in poverty, and that before long the whole thing must come to an end, and the Empire must collapse. In 1858 Mr. Bright had the same story; during that year, he thus addressed the House—"What is it that the people of India, if they spoke by my mouth, have to complain of? They would tell the House that, as a rule, throughout almost all the Presidencies and throughout those Presidencies most which have been longest under British rule, the cultivators of the soil, the great body of the population of India, are in a condition of great impoverishment, of great dejection, and of great suffering." Since these words were spoken India has gone through periods of great prosperity; and now that we are experiencing a period of depression the same cry is repeated, probably to be forgotten in a few years, and perhaps to be revived again some twenty years hence.

THE Rumpas of the Godavery district, not satisfied with their past reputation of a great military power, aspire to the title of a naval power as well, and what is more—with success. The latest news of the Madras Zulus is, that they attacked two river steamers (which were loaded with police) on the Godavery river—at this season a sea—routed those "hearts of oak"—the Madras marine constables, and captured one of H. M.'s ships, which they immediately gutted. The cry of "where are the police?" seems to have been as ineffectual upon this, as upon some other occasions. The guardians of the public peace are said to have fallen back upon Rajahmundry, and the Rumpas are doubtless now congratulating themselves upon being as triumphant on sea as on land. We see that a wing of the 10th M. N. I. has been sent from Madras to Godavery to increase the military force serving under Colonel Rammell. Mr. Sullivan, a member of the Madras Board of Revenue,—the Board, we presume, which is more or less responsible for these discreditable disturbances,—has also been sent up, but whether as an act of poetic justice, or as an illustration of the proverb about "a day behind the fair," we need not now stop to inquire. The Madras Board of Revenue, however, will do well to keep out of the clutches of the rampageous Rumpas; they have sacrificed a constable on the altar of their goddess already, and a member of the Board would probably not be sacred to a people so religious but indiscreet. Colonel Rammell, 29th M. N. I., will now have a considerable military force at his disposal—namely, 300 men of the 10th N. I., 300 of the 29th N. I., and 300 of the 17th N. I., with, probably, some more sepoys from the 5th N. I. It is also said that a wing of a regiment from Secunderabad will perhaps be sent down towards Masulipatam to preserve the peace in that part of the country. In short, the military are more than sufficient, but it is unfortunately not a visible enemy that the troops have to contend with. The malarious fever of the country is so severe, and so certain, that a few weeks' tramping about the jungles may be calculated upon to place the most of the troops *hors de combat*; whilst, on the side of the enemy, it of course does not signify how long the war lasts—the longer the better.

The Madras Government would do well to raise a special corps for the preservation of order among the tribes inhabiting the feverish jungles of the Godavery, Vizagapatam, and Ganjam districts. Once upon a time the Madras Government possessed such a corps, and most unwisely disbanded them in favour of Sir W. Robinson's model police. To place the conventional policeman with his baton in such a situation as Rumpa, is, on the face of it, a mistake. The man is not the right man in the right place. Rumpas,—who are savages armed with bows and arrows,—are not so advanced in civilisation as to respect the majesty of the law in the person of a Madras native constable. The police stations of three or four constables each, which may answer well enough in the low country, are simply invitations to manslaughter in the high. So long as the police system continues the Rumpas will flourish, but a return to the old plan of action must soon extinguish them altogether. That plan was as simple as it was wise. It consisted in not interfering with the jungle tribes so long as they were not at all troublesome, but in burning down everything they possessed on the very first indications of a row. The special corps at Rajahmundry numbered about 200 men. They were enlisted from among the people of the jungles as much as possible, and were well acquainted with the country. They were really useful men in bush warfare, and thoroughly acclimatised. They were commanded by a European military officer, with another European officer as his adjutant. As these appointments offered unrivalled facilities for *shikar*, the officers—such as (General) Owen—were mighty hunters, and as *au fait* with the jungles as their men. The corps were under the authority of the Collector, and were dressed and armed as native rifles. Their duties were to patrol the country periodically in strong parties; and, on the occasion of any disturbance, to capture the ringleaders. This last they were able to do from their knowledge of the tribes and their fastnesses. If an occurrence, such as that at Rumpa, had occurred in those days, a strong party would have immediately burnt everything that was inflammable in Rumpa, and have sent the Rumpas weeping and wringing their hands to their jungles. Fearful of more treatment of the same sort, the ringleaders would have been betrayed by their own people, and one or two of them would have been hanged on the spot. After this the Rumpas would have returned to the burnt village and have soon settled down to their usual avocations, until, at some long interval, another row would occur with the same results.

It will be seen that the modern treatment of the Rumpas is wholly different. They are regarded as not in any way exceptional natives, and are put in charge of the regular police. When they rise against the constables, they are treated as rioters only, and the military are only used against them as an aid to the civil power. Magistrates, Riot Acts, and the rest of it come into play, and if the jungle people regard the whole business as play, they are not perhaps far mistaken. Affairs are understood to be now in the hands of the military, and the country under martial law; but it is evident that sepoys from the low country, ignorant of the Rumpas and their habits, can be nothing like as serviceable for this particular work as the old local corps. We should say that the sooner the Madras Government returns to the old system and abandons the new, the better it will be for the Godavery district and for our prestige in that part of the world.

The Rumpa disturbance—the *Rumpa rumpus* as some one has called it—is, like the Deccan dacoities, useful as a political lesson. A striking fact is the utterly unreliable character of the population, in the presence of an enemy, however contemptible. We hear from the Godavery district, even as we heard from the Deccan, of towns and villages being panic-stricken. No effort at self-preservation attempted, not one single act of individual pluck to recount. Save your pots is the order of the day, and house and property are abandoned before the dacoits, or the Rumpas are within miles of the place. We wonder how Colonel Chesney's brilliant idea of an "unpaid magistracy" would work with a population as sheepish and cowardly as this? We apprehend that the unpaid magistrate and the deputy lieutenant would have to encounter the Rumpas and dacoits by themselves while their interesting charge—the public—was skeddadling across the nearest river. If the Government of India can count, in a row, upon the peasantry not being *against* us, it most certainly cannot depend upon its being active in our *support*. A gang of bandits, one thousand strong, could probably lay waste the whole country, from Calcutta to Cape Comorin, with fire and sword, if the English Government chose to remain only a looker-on. Whether the "unprotected female" character of the people does not demand some kind of village organisation for their own protection against dacoits and Rumpas, is a question we propose to discuss at a future time. At present it is sufficient to state the fact that the people are as helpless as infants in view of any attack, and that they court attack by their very pusillanimity.

SIMLA NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 17.

THERE is not much to record since I last wrote. The weather, notwithstanding the great fall of rain we have had, continues muggy, sultry, and unhealthy. Almost every one is complaining, more or less, and there is a good deal of sickness in the place. Amongst others, a child of Mr. Bernard (the Home Secretary) died rather suddenly, I regret to say. The sanitary and police arrangements do not seem so good as they might be. To commence with the sanitary. One's morning walk is invariably spoilt by meeting *mehter* after *mehter* carrying large iron receptacles on their heads, facetiously called here torpedoes. These are admirable contrivances in their way, and when used with dry earth, are as little offensive as things of this nature can be, but *mehters* do not take the care they might do in this respect. In most stations nothing of the sort is allowed to be seen in a public road in daylight, or before a late hour of the night. Here they seem to be allowed to go about just as they like—at all hours. There was a tremendous noise in the bazaar on Sunday night—men shouting, women screaming, and occasionally I thought I could hear sticks coming in contact, as if a *lathee* fight was going on. From information since received, it appears that a drunken Baluchi was creating a disturbance in the Serai below the bazaar. Six of our plucky "guardians of the peace" appeared on the scene and were well thrashed, and a reinforcement, headed by a European, had to come to their assistance before the man could be taken into custody. The noise could be heard in the still night air more than a mile off.

I regret to say there have been two more cases of stabbing. The one was an ordinary bazaar quarrel, in which one man drew a knife and stabbed another. It is hoped this case will not prove fatal. The second was by a thief who had broken into Messrs. Ranken, the tailors' shop, and having made a choice selection of articles, was busy tying them up in a bundle, when one of the assistants, a European, came upon him. The thief immediately drew a knife, stabbed him, and then made off. The wound, I am glad to hear, was only slight. In consequence of these two and the Casorati cases, the next sessions held by the Commissioner here will probably be more exciting than usual. I think your Lahore correspondent is entirely wrong in putting down to morbid sentimentalism the subscription for the defence of the Italian. I think it would be more fair to ascribe it to the true British love of fair play, and a wish that a foreigner in a strange land—previously a favourite with all who knew him—should have proper counsel to defend him, to elicit the whole truth, and expose the falsehood of the native evidence against him. I neither know the man personally, nor am I a subscriber. It is only natural that those

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE IRISH UNIVERSITY BILL.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The House of Commons has read a second time the Irish University Bill. The Right Hon. James Lowther (Chief Secretary for Ireland) in moving the second reading of the bill proposed the establishment of scholarships and prizes.

THE MAHARAJA DULEEP SINGH.

LONDON, JULY 23.

Mr. Stanhope (Under-Secretary for India) in reply to a question, said His Highness the Maharaja Duleep Singh had made an application to the Government for an increased allowance, and that the same was under consideration. The opinion, he said, of the Government of India in the matter had been invited.

THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The Marquis of Hartington has accepted the candidacy of Lancashire. In a speech made he said he believed the dissolution of Parliament was imminent.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Sales limited business.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.
Fair Dhollera ..... 5¼d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.
Exchange on India 60 days' sight 1/2
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 89
4½ per cent. do. 97½
3 per cent. Consols for account..... 98
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 118
Bar Silver..... 51⅞

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes.....	£12,900,000 Inc. £100,000
Bills Discounted	£17,900,000 Unchanged.
Bullion	£35,400,000 Dec. £100,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 65⅞ per cent.

Oriental Bank shares £16
Chartered do. £19-10
Do. Mercantile Bank shares £19-10
Hongkong and Shanghai " £36
Arrival—Emilie.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JULY 25.

Mail steamer Poona from Aden arrived.

GALLE, JULY 25, 6-30 A.M.

Mail steamer Cathay from Bombay arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS—JULY 25.

CANNANORE, 4-40 p.m.—Weather morning rainy, evening fine; wind S. W. Fall of rain 3 inches 17 cents.

KARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S.W. 4; thermometer 81; barometer 29·790.

MANGALORE, (24th).—Weather rainy; wind S. W. N. W. Fall of rain 33 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-20 p.m.—Weather cloudy; thermometer 86; barometer 29·77.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather overcast; wind S. W. light; thermometer 82.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Total previously registered	25 12	29 65	30 59
24 Thursday	0 18	.....	.....
25 Friday.....	.....	0 0	0 0
Total	25 30	29 65	30 59
Fall up to 25th July 1878.....	63 81	69 65	69 84

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RATE OF EXCHANGE IN LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 11-16d. per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 7 15-16d. "
Credits, 4 " " ...	1s. 7¾d. "
Documents, 3 " " ...	1s. 7 15-16d. "
France 3 " " ...	2·10½ "

YESTERDAY before Major Trueman, the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate of Poona, Mayor Howson, Quarter master of the 78th Highlanders, charged Surgeon Major Giraud with criminal trespass. The case comes on for hearing on Tuesday next.

OUR Poona correspondent informs us that Wassudew Bulwunt Phadke is now guarded by a company of the 78th Highlanders.

A CHAMBER OF COMMERCE Extraordinary publishes the following telegram, reporting on the state of the cotton crops in the Berars, from the Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, dated Amraoti, 24th July :—"Crops doing well: more rain wanted."

THE following, dated July 14, has been received by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay from Brigadier-General Lodge, Aden :—In continuation of my report, dated 24th ultimo, on the subject of the rinderpest and Loodiana disease, I have the honour to report that since the 30th of last month, none of the cattle at Steamer Point have died nor have any fresh cases occurred, and there are now no sick cattle in this position. At Maala two calves have died; there are no fresh cases, and no sick cattle. In the town of Aden five bullocks, two cows, and three calves have died, and there are now only three bullocks, one cow, and three calves sick. It is curious to note that the bullocks which have died, and those now sick in the town, are the property of one person who had hitherto escaped altogether, thus showing, I regret to say, that this terrible disease has not quite worn itself out, as I had hoped it would have by this time. I am informed that in the surrounding districts cases of rinderpest still occur, but they are much less frequent than formerly. No authenticated cases of Loodiana disease have occurred in Aden itself, and the epizootic appears to have entirely disappeared from the surrounding districts, but I regret to say the Aden Troop have lost one horse and one pony since the 30th of last month. The Troop is now divided into three parties, one being at Bir Ahmed, one at Bir Haddew, and one at Bir Obad; and the change from the lines at Khor Maksar has evidently proved most beneficial, and has greatly tended to check the further spread of the disease.

WE learn from the Press Commissioner that Nawab Ghulam Hussan Khan, C. S. I., now at Kandahar, will probably succeed the late Buktyar Khan as Mir Munshi of the Kabul embassy.

THE Secretary of State has accorded his sanction to the construction of the metre gauge railway from Cawnpore to Furruckabad, at an estimated cost of 31¼ lakhs. The cost of the work is to be provided for by a loan from the Supreme Government, payment of interest thereon being guaranteed by the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

WE learn from Aurangabad, Deccan, under date the 20th, that the Detachment (30 men) of the 3rd Cavalry H. C. arrived at that station from Afghanistan on the 17th instant. The band of the 6th Infantry H. C. played the party in.

A RUMOUR prevailed in Poona on Thursday, that Wassudew Bulwunt Phadke had been found dead in his cell. So often repeated was this startling information, that several officers called at the District Jail to ascertain if the news was true. Bulwunt was, however, though slightly indisposed, still alive and in his cell. Stringent orders has now been issued that no one should be allowed to see the prisoner.

THE following telegraphic report shows that virulent cholera has broken on in Kandahar :—In the Citadel 5 cases occurred in the 59th Regiment, all of which were fatal; D.-2 R. H. A. one case only, the man recovered; in the 5-11 R. A. there were 3 cases, all died. In Cantonments D.-2 R. H. A. had one case which proved fatal; 2 60th Regiment 10 cases, of which 7 died; 6-11 R. A. one man was attacked, he recovered; G.-4 R. A. one case, he died; A.-B., R. H. A. six cases, two recovered; 59th regiment two cases, one died. Among the native soldiers 88 cases, of which 50 died; among the followers 110 cases, of which 53 died. The Europeans who died were all unmarried.

THIS evening Mr. St. Maur takes his benefit and has selected "I Cool as a Cucumber" and "Naval Engagements," two amusing little pieces which never fail to please. The dark days of the drama in Bombay are now, it is hoped, drawing to a close, but, pending the dawn, we may be thankful for small mercies.

SOME of our readers may care to know that, according to a recent decision of Mr. Justice Fry's, "a person who had effected a life insurance, and who had thus become entitled to participate in the profits of the insurance company, was liable to be placed in the list of contributories when the company was wound up."

A SMALL quantity of Burrakur pig iron and of Burrakur iron ore have lately been despatched from this country to the Woolwich arsenal for the purpose of there ascertaining by experiment whether the pig metal can be so purified as to become suitable for conversion into steel.

THE stamps frauds case in Lucknow is now before the public, and some nine men have been committed to the Sessions by the City Magistrate. Three lakhs of rupees is the sum which the losses to Government through this fraud are estimated at. All the accused are natives.

SIRDAR SHERE ALI, the new Governor, has arrived at Kandahar.

ON the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, the Government of Bengal has sanctioned the continuance of the undergraduate classes at Rungpore College for the current session, which expires on the 31st December next. As a compensation for the loss to the inhabitants of Rungpore of their college, Government has also sanctioned the establishment of two scholarships—one of the value of Rs. 15, and the other of the value of Rs. 10 a month, tenable for two years, for the exclusive benefit of the Rungpore boys.

MR. BROUGH SMITH, the Mining Engineer, in a letter to Government, dated Cotacamund, June 6, said :—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, with which you forward copies of a letter and a telegram from the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, dated respectively the 12th and 13th May, 1879, No. 43, and in reply to state that I entertain a hope that I shall be able to submit my final report and maps on or about the middle of July next, and that immediately thereafter I shall be prepared to proceed to Simla. I could sooner have complied with the wishes of his Excellency the Governor-General and Viceroy if there had not been unforeseen and unavoidable difficulties in procuring instruments and office furniture after my arrival in Ootacamund, and if I could have had the assistance of Mr. Laing and Mr. Withers. Mr. Laing is now only recovering from a severe illness, and Mr. Withers has taken employment from a firm in Madras. The instruments indispensable for the work devolving on the draughtsman did not arrive until the 26th ultimo. I shall use all my energies to complete the work within the period named.

BRIGADIER GENERAL R. PHAYRE, C.B., is expected to reach Bombay on 8th August from the Sind frontier. He will proceed to Poona to wait on their Excellencies the Governor and Commander-in-Chief for instructions in connection with the army Commission of which he has been appointed a member. Then he will proceed to join the Commission at Simla. Lieutenant Col. Hogg, Superintendent, Transport Train, returns at the same time to resume his duties as Deputy Quartermaster General.

THE Commander-in-Chief of the Nipal army is now General Dhir Shamshir. The *Englishman* learns that, "when quite a young man, he accompanied Sir Jang Bahadur to England. In 1850 he served with distinction in the war between Nipal and Tibet; and shortly afterwards saw military service as commandant of one of the Nipalese brigades in the mutiny. He has travelled much in British territory, and has been an observant critic of British troops. Next in rank and position now comes his nephew, General Juggut Jang, eldest surviving son of the late Maharaja Jang Bahadur. His duties are to command the western forces, and as these include the majority of the troops in Nipal, the command is an influential one. He is a good English scholar, and by no means wanting in ability."

COLONEL GEORGE FREDERICK DE BERRY will succeed to the command of the Nagpore force which Major General Walker, V.C., C.B., vacates on promotion to Major General. General Walker had some six months ago attained his present rank, which makes him ineligible to hold a brigade command, but as a special case he was allowed to retain command of the force till a successor was appointed. The present nominee, who, by the way, changed his name from Berry to de Berry a few years ago, is a Lieutenant Colonel in the 56th Foot, and now holds a Depôt command at home. Colonel de Berry entered the service as an Ensign on 7th January, 1842; Lieutenant, 25th April, 1845; Captain, 20th October, 1849; Major, 3rd August, 1866; and Lieutenant, Colonel, 1st April, 1870. His war services are as follows :—Served with the 24th Regiment in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab and battles of Sadalapore, Chillianwalla (slightly wounded) and Gujrat (medal with two clasps). Served in India during the mutiny of 1857-58. Commanded the station of Murree (Punjab) when attacked by hillmen on the night of 1st September, 1857, and during proceedings on the following days. In November, 1857, raised under orders of Sir John Lawrence at Lahore, a Battalion of Sikhs, 1,200 strong, and proceeded to the North-Western Provinces with it in January, 1858. Was attached to Maxwell's column and present at engagements at Ooryah and Sheegunghai and at the taking of Calpee—medal with clasp for Central India. Colonel de Berry is on his way out to India, and may shortly be expected to assume his command.

THE latest official telegrams from the seat of war in Achin, as given in the *Straits Times*, announced the fall of Gleieng, the principal stronghold of the unsubdued portion of Achin, and the residence of Paaglima Polim, on the 9th of June. Twenty-five cannon were taken, and the Dutch losses amounted only to six privates slightly wounded. The column afterwards marched back to Indrapurie, during which movement, though fired upon, it suffered no loss. On this return marsh more villages were laid waste, and many freshly made graves were found, showing that the enemy had suffered heavy loss. On the 13th June, the village where Teku Chihik, the treacherous headman, had resided, was laid waste, the troops meeting with little resistance and suffering no loss.

THERE is every likelihood that a complete reorganization of the Public Works Department will be ordered, and that the Military Works Branch and the Provincial Public Works, which are now quite distinct branches, will have to be amalgamated, as was suggested some time ago. It is thought probable that Major W. R. Tucker, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Presidency Command, Military Works Branch, will be appointed to the combined circle of superintendence at the Presidency. The present Western circle of superintendence in the Provincial Branch will be done away with.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has decided that the orders for the granting of Government scholarships, with reference solely to the examinations of the Punjab University College, and without any reference to those of the Calcutta University, shall come into force from the 1st of April next year.

THE actual loss on the Secretary of State's bills on India for the first three months of the current year has been Rs. 73,21,493, but this is better than the estimated loss, as the selling price of the bills has averaged 1-7·47 against 1-7 estimated.

SIR ASHLEY EDEN, dealing with the Monghyr scandal case, severely reprimanded Mr. Barlow, the Commissioner, for neglecting to take due notice of Mr. Magrath's proceedings, and allowing him to proceed on furlough without reference to Government. Mr. Magrath, on return to India, will not be employed till he gives satisfactory explanations of his conduct.

"SOLDIERS of fourteen years old" reads too ridiculous, yet an order has just been issued to the effect that no boy will be enlisted under the age of fourteen years, except under very special circumstances, and then only with the previous consent of his parents or guardians. In any case, however, boys enlisted for the militia must be over thirteen years of age, that being the age up to which the compulsory attendance at school is fixed by the Education Act.

DURING the past week the people of Rawul Pindi have suffered heavily from cholera, the number of deaths having been 356 against 186 during the previous week.

THE Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor has commuted the sentence of death passed upon one Amir Ali, a youth of about 16 years of age, of the Rawul Pindi district, for the murder of his cousin Mussamat Siran, to transportation for life.

ALTHOUGH Lord William Beresford only obtained short leave of absence to the Cape, he has, we hear, appealed to Lord Lytton for an extension. He went to Natal straight from Afghanistan on chance, and now that he has succeeded in obtaining employment with General Marshal, it may perhaps be possible to secure Sir Frederick Haines's consent to a prolonged leave.

THE mails from Calcutta and places served through all the railways from Mymensing were looted on the road from Shevalaya to Taugail on the 19th instant.

IT is reported that Major St. John intends going to Astrabad by Herat.

ACCORDING to the Lahore paper several vacancies are expected to occur shortly among the Queen's Aides-de-camp. For instance, Colonel J. Field, C.B., Bombay Army, is on the point of obtaining promotion and his name will shortly find a place in the *Gazette*. Colonel G. L. Goodlake, V.C., C.B., half-pay, late Coldstream Guards, is also on the point of becoming a Major-General. Colonel W. J. E. Grant, C.B., Royal Artillery, cannot have long to wait now, standing as he does, third for promotion in his regiment, and Colonel R. Phayre, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, is bound to be a Major-General within the next few months. Bearing in mind the claims which have to be considered in connection with our present campaign, there will be no lack of eligible candidates for the honour thus left in the gift of the patronage departments. But as yet it is out of the question to suggest the names even of probable favourites for a reward which is generally given in recognition of war services, but which now and again is used, and rightly so, in order to assist an officer who has been unfortunate in his regimental career.

AMONGST the payments made by the Government of India in England, the sum of £21,067-2-0 appears as the allowance paid in 1877-78 to His Highness the Maharaja Dhulip Singh. In 1878-79, £34,065 was paid to His Highness. It seems that this included an advance of £13,000. There is also the sum of £315 set down as "remuneration for report on the affairs of His Highness the Maharaja."

THERE will be no Goodwood this year, or rather Goodwood House will be shut up, as the poor Countess of March is dying from cancer. Great sympathy is felt by all who know her for her sufferings, and it is thought the meeting will be a failure. The cup and stakes have a very bad entry, and Lord Falmouth, as usual, stops the way in the weight for age stakes.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bandar this evening (weather permitting) :—

March.....	Trovatore.....	G. Cavallini.	
Overture.....	Bauer und Dichter.....	Suppé.	
Selection.....	Don Pasquale.....	Donizetti.	
Waltz	Stella Colas.....	Van Maanen.	
Quadrille.....	St. Patricks.....	H. Laurent.	
Galop.....	Flick and Flock.....	K. Hertel.	

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

GAMBLERS.—Eshwunt Mulharee and three other Hindus were yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of gaming in a public place. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 20 and the rest Rs. 5 each.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.—Two noted characters, named Geena Mahomed and Boorun Mudhan, were yesterday each sentenced to receive twenty-five stripes for stealing 4 annas from the pocket of Dajee Gunnoo.

DEATH OF AN HABITUAL DRUNKARD.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the *morgue*, Kamathipura, on view of the body of Ellappa Ramdoo, a labourer and an habitual drunkard. The verdict was "that the death of the deceased was caused by excessive drinking."

DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the *morgue*, Kamathipura, on view of the body of a Native girl, named Taddoo, aged 11 years, who was drowned in a well in that locality whilst drawing water. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

THEFTS.—Two old offenders, named Soobana Rama and Peera Gungaram, were yesterday both convicted by Mr. W. Webb, prisoner No. 1 on six separate charges of theft of property belonging to children, and prisoner No. 2 of dishonestly receiving the stolen property. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment, and prisoner No. 2 to six months' similar imprisonment.—Abai, woman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing sundry silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 64, the property of one Bhagya, a woman. She was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—Two other women, named Dewkee and Saee, were also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate on three separate charges of theft of oaps belonging to three different parties, and were each sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of a female child, name unknown, when the following evidence was adduced :—Luximon Dajee deposed.—I am a *mallee* in the service of Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Moos, and live in my master's compound, Foras Road. Deceased was seen by me at 10-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, in my master's compound gardens. As usual I went to shut the compound gate, when, on shutting one side of the gate it struck the deceased, who was lying on the ground and it cried. It was lying on a piece of white *dhotur* and was covered with another piece of the same. It was dark at the time. I did not pick up the deceased, but went and fetched a Parsee woman who came and took the deceased away to hospital. The inquest was then adjourned for further enquiry to the 28th instant, to be held at the J. J. Hospital.

SNAKE-BITE.—An inquest was held yesterday at the *morgue* upon the body of a boy aged 15 years, who was employed in the Coorla Spinning Mill. The enquiry elicited that, whilst the deceased and another boy were walking along the Naigaon Road, about 8 p.m. on Wednesday last, the deceased trod upon a snake that was lying on the road. The snake coiled itself round the left leg of deceased and bit him above the ankle. He kicked off the snake and enquired of a Parsee who was passing, and who saw what had happened, whether he had a knife. The Parsdasee said he had. The boy asked for the loan of the knife to cut out the bitten part, but the Parsdasee refused. The boy walked on a distance of two miles and then fainted on the road-side. Another boy took him on his back and carried his wounded comrade home, where he died not long afterwards. Thus was lost a plucky lad, whose life might have been saved had the Parsdasee given him the knife to cut out the bitten part.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 19th July, 1879, was 37,162 maunds, and in money Rs. 7,289. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1878 are as follows :—

Description.	Week ending 19th July, 1879.	Week ending 20th July, 1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 1,023	Mds 568	Mds 455	...
Amount.....	Rs. 739	Rs. 113	Rs. 626	...
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 42,802	Mds 32,957	Mds 9,845	...
Amount.....	Rs. 10,865	Rs. 7,769	Rs. 3,096	...
JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds. 321	Mds. 269	Mds 52	...
Amount.....	Rs. 135	Rs. 100	Rs. 35	...
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 112	Mds 836	...	Mds 724
Amount.....	Rs. 283	Rs. 2,113	...	Rs. 1,830
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 2,253	Mds 2,692	...	Mds 439
Amount.....	Rs. 2,047	Rs. 1,969	Rs. ...	78
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 15,537	Mds 2,119	Mds 13,418	...
Amount.....	Rs. 4,014	Rs. 660	Rs. 3,354	...
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds. 2,115	Mds. 2,446	...	Mds 331
Amount.....	Rs. 194	Rs. 653	...	Rs. 459
SUGAR—				
Weight	Mds. 1,285	Mds 1,816	...	Mds 131
Amount.....	Rs. 475	Rs. 621	...	Rs. 146
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds. 52,281	Mds 37,344	Mds 15,017	...
Amount.....	Rs. 13,109	Rs. 10,560	Rs. 2,549	...
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 1,17,839	Mds 80,647	Mds 37,162	...
Amount.....	Rs. 31,852	Rs. 24,563	Rs. 7,289	...

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 19th July, 1879, was 18,661 maunds and in money Rs. 11,629. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1878 as follows :—

Description.	Week ending 19th July 1879.	Week ending 20th July 1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds. 9,856	Mds. 15,923	..	Mds. 6,067
Amount	Rs. 9,905	Rs. 13,552	..	Rs. 3,647
WHEAT—				
Weight	Mds. 20,209	Mds. 10,776	Mds 9,433	...
Amount.....	Rs. 10,553	Rs. 6,824	Rs. 3,729	...
OTHER FOOD GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 1,07,024	Mds. 1,24,719	...	...
Amount.....	Rs. 42,556	Rs. 59,916	...	...
*LINSEED—				
Weight	Mds 181	..	...	Mds 13,776
Amount.....	Rs. 107	..	...	...
*RAPESEED—				
Weight	Mds 530	...	...	Rs. 15,031
Amount.....	Rs. 227	..	...	...
OTHER SEEDS				
Weight	Mds 4,208	...	...	...
Amount.....	Rs. 1,993	..	...	...
†SUGAR AND JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds 2,387	...	..	...
Amount.....	Rs. 1,748	..	..	...
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 25,767	Mds. 12,041	Mds13,726	...
Amount.....	Rs. 13,776	Rs. 6,367	Rs. 7,409	...
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 2,949	Mds. 1,467	Mds 1,482	...
Amount.....	Rs. 10,749	Rs. 5,633	Rs. 5,066	...
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds. 10,721	Mds. 10,053	Mds 668	..
Amount.....	Rs. 14,697	Rs. 14,691	Rs. 6	..
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds. 87,981	Mds 1,15,475	...	Mds 25,107
Amount.....	Rs. 53,283	Rs. 64,159	..	Rs. 9,161
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds2,71,813	Mds 2,90,474	..	Mds 18,661
Amount.....	Rs. 1,59,473	Rs. 1,71,102	..	Rs. 11,629

* Included last year in "Grain and Seed."
† " " "General Goods."

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. MIRZAPORE, Captain A. Parish, sailed yesterday for Southampton with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton—Mr C H Fellows, Capt Moore, and Mrs W Duncan and 2 infants.
For Brindisi—Mr O'Donnell, Mr H B Medlicott, Mr R Rowett, and Capt Darvall.
For Venice—Mr J A Hanbury, Mr S Greenblatt.
For Aden—Eleven deck passengers.

PAGE'S CRICKET-BATS, BALLS, &c., Foot Balls and Lawn Tennis, Manufactory, Kennington, London.

CRICKET.

7TH ROYAL FUSILIERS VS. ROYAL ARTILLERY.

THIS match was played on 22nd and 24th inst. between the wing of the Royal Fusiliers and the Artillery at present stationed at Colaba, and resulted in an easy victory for the Fusiliers by 107 runs. For the winners Col. Daubeny and Private Langridge and for the losers Lieut. Champion and Bombadier Weir were most conspicuous. Appended is the score :—

ROYAL FUSILIERS.

1ST INNINGS.

Lt.-Col. Daubeny.....	b Young	10
Pte. Benning.....	c Weir, b Beckley	18
Lieut. Inglis.....	b Beckley.....	2
Pte. Barrell.....	stumped, b Beckley.....	8
Lnc. Corpl. Lane.....	run out	6
" " Connor.....	" "	12
Pte. Langridge.....	" "	30
Sergt. Strong.....	not out	25
Corpl. Logan.....	c Saunders, b Beckley.....	0
Lieut. Moss.....	b Young.....	12
Corpl. Helm.....	c Saunders, b Beckley.....	2
	Byes, 11 ; l b, 9 ; wides, 1 ; Total ...	21
		146

2ND INNINGS.

Lt.-Col. Daubeny.....	l b w, b Lt. McDonald.....	48
Pte. Benning.....	b Weir.....	16
Lieut. Inglis.....	c Saunders, b Weir	1
Pte. Barrell.....	b Weir.....	0
Lnc. Corpl. Lane.....	not out	17
" " Connor.....	c Young, b Lt. McDonald.	11
Pte. Langridge.....	b Young	1
Sergt. Strong.....	c Major Lewis, b Young...	12
Corpl. Logan.....	c Champion, b McDonald.	3
Lieut. Moss.....	b Strugnew.....	3
Corpl. Helm.....	c Saunders, b Strugnew....	3
	Byes, 7 ; l. b, 1 ; wides, 8 ; Total	16
		131

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

1ST INNINGS.

Br. Saunders.....	run out.....	1
Gr. Young	"	7
Lieut White.....	b Corpl. Helm	1
Gr. Gouldon.....	c Corpl. Lane, b Corpl. Helm	7
Lieut Champion.....	run out.....	27
Br. Weir	c Lt Inglis, b Serjt. Strong.	17
Gr. Young.....	not out	21
Gr. Quinton.....	b Corpl. Helm.....	0
Br. Beckley	b " "	4
Lieut Repton.....	c Lt. Inglis, b Corpl. Helm.	2
Major Lewis.....	b Corpl. Helm	6
	Byes, 5 ; l b, 1 ; wide, 1 ; Total.	7
		95

2ND INNINGS.

Br. Saunders.....	b Langridge	3
Gr. Young	b Corpl. Helm	3
Lieut McDonald (subs).....	b Langridge	1
Strugnew (subs)	b Langridge.....	9
Lieut Champion.....	b Corpl. Helm	10
Br. Weir	not out	0
Gr. Young.....	b Corpl. Helm	6
Br. Masters (subs)	run out.....	0
Br. Wells (subs)	run out.....	1
Lieut Repton	c Lt. Inglis, b Langridge..	1
Major Lewis	b Corpl. Helm	17
	Byes, 8 ; l. b, 3 ; w, 3 ; Total...	14
		72

THE DISTRESS IN EASTERN BENGAL.

WE notice that the number of persons attending the relief house of Babu Brojendro Kumar Roy from 27th June to the 3rd July was as follows :—27th June, 527; 28th, 402 ; 29th, 418 ; 30th, 407 ; 1st July, 382 ; 2nd, 477 ; 3rd, 435. It affords us pleasure to learn that Babu Brojendra has appointed a Native Doctor to look after the health of those who resort to his Annachattra and happen to fall ill.

We are glad to learn that the Kundu Babus of Bhagyakulare continuing their relief operations. It is said that daily 1,000 to 1,500 persons, including women and children, resort to the house. The number of Mahomedans is comparatively greater. The number of adults is few, old and young form the vast majority. The Mahomedans, as our readers are aware, generally take three or four wives. At this crisis they are keeping one, and are driving away the rest, and these helpless women form a great number. The poor people of Shrungagar, Dubilguagar, Nawbguange, and Jaffergunge resort to relief, and, as we stated once before, each one gets six chattaks rice, irrespective of sex, age, or caste.

Scarcity has begun to tell its sad tale in the untimely death of many a soul here and there in this part of East Bengal.

We have noticed in these columns some deaths that were caused by the scarcity that is prevailing in East Bengal. We notice another below. In the village of Basrejugini Bikrampur, a young boy of about 17 years of age laid violent hands on himself on the 30th ultimo. He belonged to a Sudra family consisting of a man and wife, his three sons, the wives of his two eldest sons, and their children, he being the last. Though the man and his first two sons left no stone unturned to support themselves, they were unable to cope with the distress. On the day preceding the tragic incident he had to content himself with a very inadequate meal of a little quantity of rice supplemented by another insufficient quantity of *mug* gram. It is to be understood that the other members of the family had also been similarly fed on the previous day. On morning, when the boy asked the wife of one of his brothers for something to eat, she had nothing to give him except a *chattack* or two of boiled rice left from the meals of the preceding day to allay the boy's hunger next morning. This quantity, instead of appeasing his appetite, rather sharpened it, and the boy asked for something more. The mother of the boy unable to meet his just demands, was extremely pained, and scolded the boy for sitting idle and not making means to earn something. The unalloyed hunger working with the scolding of his mother thus preyed upon his mind. He went to the house of a neighbour of his, found there a jack to which some were helping themselves, and asked for a portion to allay his unabated hunger. His wishes were complied with. When he had done eating he left a hint that that was the last time he had to eat on this side the grave. A short time after he was found hanging himself on a tree a breathless corpse. The Civil Surgeon of Dacca, after *post mortem* examination, pronounced death by hanging.—*The East.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

OUR NEW INDIAN FRONTIER.

(*The Mark Lane Gazette.*)

ONE great military advantage which it is expected will be gained by the rectification of our Indian frontier is the substitution of new stations for our troops in the open mountains for some of our cantonments in the unhealthy plains below. The new proposed cantonment in the Kuram Valley, of Shuluzan, bids fair from the accounts given of it to offer the prospect of healthiness in an eminent degree. It is a plateau about halfway between the town and fort of Kuram in the valley of that name and the Peiwar Kotal, which was the scene of General Roberts's gallant little battle at the beginning of last December. The Kuram Fort itself is nearly 5,000 ft. above the level of the sea: that is, at about the same elevation as the Valley of Cashmere, and therefore enjoying a fairly cool summer; but the valley slopes gradually upwards from there to Shaluzan, where it attains an elevation of 6,000 ft., or as much as some of our Himalayan stations. It is bounded by ranges of mountains, offshoots from the great Safed Kob, rising to 10,000 ft. immediately above it, in which is the gorge or kotal of Peiwar, 8,500 ft. high. These mountains are clothed with magnificent firs, from which an almost inexhaustible supply of timber can be obtained, but in which, according to report, much damage is being done already from the unsystematic and inconsiderate way in which clearances are being made. Building stone also is available in abundance. It is understood that Shaluzan is to be laid out as a large cantonment for a considerable force of European as well as native troops: in which, however, the costly mistake of building large double-storied barracks is not to be repeated, but the men are to be accommodated in small so-called temporary buildings; on the Aldershot plan; and at that elevation huts are as habitable as in England. The mountains of the ranges in these parts are beyond the influence of the periodical rains of India, which in our Himalayan sanataria take the form of a four months' deluge, and are the great drawback to residence there; so that, once the freedom from fog and rain the new cantonment ought to become extremely popular, as well as healthy. And if its establishment should result in the withdrawal of our European and native troops from the pestilential Peshawur Valley, its formation would result in an annual saving of life, more than compensating the loss sustained in the campaign. The Peshawar and the Kurram Valleys are separated by an almost impregnable range of mountains, held by a hostile population; and the new cantonment can apparently be in no sense a substitute for Peshawar, which must be superseded, if this is possible at all, by a new cantonment somewhere in the Khyber Range. The station of which the Kuram Valley now takes the place as an advanced post is Kohat, which is only held by native troops, and these not even belonging to the regular Bengal army, but the Punjaub local force. There are European troops in the Kuram Valley now, but they have been brought up for the campaign from stations in the east of the Punjaub, and still further; and if a large cantonment is to be created at Shaluzan, some other places which have hitherto been deemed not to have more than a sufficiency of European troops, and which have been supplied with garrisons quite irrespectively of frontier considerations but simply on local grounds, must now be denuded of their troops. The more the European troops can be kept up in mountain stations out of the fierce heat in the summer and the enervating damp in the rainy season of the Indian plains, the less will be their mortality and the greater their vigour when called on to make an effort. But the utility of the European garrison is certainly diminished as it is removed from the great centres of population and possible seats of political intrigue. Meerut is only forty miles from Delhi; but the whole European garrison of Meerut was unable to prevent the occupation of Delhi by the mutineers in 1857, which might have been effected if a mere handful of men had held the magazine at the latter place. So that when Shaluzan is spoken of as likely to be made another Peshawar in point of size—Peshawar being now the largest military station in India—it does not at first sight appear where the troops for it are to come from.

MR. T. E. DESCHAMPS *versus* HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.—This case was set down for settlement of issues on the 16th instant, in Chambers at the Madras High Court, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Forbes. On the suit being called on, Mr. Wilson, of Messrs. Tasker and Wilson, on behalf of the plaintiff, said that when the case came before the Court on the last occasion he applied to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Innes to make Major Bertie-Hobart a co-defendant in the case. The application was refused, and as the plaintiff had filed an appeal against the decision of Mr. Justice Innes, Mr. Wilson now applied for an adjournment of the case until the appeal should be disposed of. Mr. W. Morgan, who appeared for the defendant, had no objection to the adjournment. His Lordship, after ascertaining when the appeal was likely to come off, granted an adjournment for three weeks.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

ON the evening of the 30th of June the "headquarters" of the Salvation Army (formerly the Christian Mission) situated at 272, Whitechapel-road, London, were crowded with persons belonging to or interested in the movement, on the occasion of a "Hosanna meeting," held, as the invitation tickets stated, "to rejoice over the triumphs of fourteen years which had passed since the commencement of the work, and to celebrate the formation of the 100th Corps," the latter addition to the army having taken place at Northampton. The meeting itself had been timed for half-past seven o'clock, but before this persons intending to attend the proceedings were regaled with a substantial meal, consisting of bread and butter, cake and tea, supplied *ad libitum*. This in itself was sufficient to gather an eager and curious crowd round

Navy, and Reserve Forces," after some general remarks said—I wish, on behalf of the brethren of this Corporation to express their deep feeling of sorrow and concern at the sad tidings which lately reached this country of the death of the distinguished young Prince who was killed in the war to which I have alluded. I wish on behalf of the brethren to express, not only our deep sorrow at the lamentable occurrence, but also our most sincere sympathy with the sorrowing and bereaved mother.

The Duke of Cambridge, in the course of his response, said—No one in the room can feel so deeply as I do on this subject. It so happens that the gallant and distinguished young man who has been taken away from us came to me and saw me on several occasions before proceeding to South Africa. His mind was bent upon going. He seemed to have a determination which certainly I never saw so strongly developed as it was in his desire to join in the service. I think I may say his feeling was intense anxiety to show his gratitude to the Queen and the country for the manner in which he had been treated while living in this country. As to his conduct, I think there can be no doubt, after what most of us have read in the Press to-day, he was a thoroughly good, high-minded, high-principled young man. As to his courage, singularly enough I had observed on several occasions the intense dash in his character, and in a letter I have from him he thanks me for having given him a hint on that very subject. I had said to him that he should not run unnecessary risk or expose himself unnecessarily. I gave him that hint; but so strong was his desire to see service, and to show the noble spirit which dwelt within him, that he could not restrain his feelings in any way, and if the opportunity occurred he would only be anxious to go to the front. The result is deplorable; but at all events there can be no question that the feelings were noble and generous, and they must be thoroughly appreciated by every man and woman in this country, as I am quite satisfied they will be in every other country, when it is heard how this sad event has been brought about. I am only grieved that a life so valuable should have been so unhappily cut off. I thank you for having enabled me to make these observations.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M. P., in responding for the navy, referred to the excellent work which had been done by the Master when on duty in the Mediterranean.

Prince Leopold—Your Royal Highnesses, my lords, and gentlemen—The pleasing duty of proposing the next toast has devolved upon me, and it is none the less pleasing that it is an unexpected one, but since the toast of the Master of Trinity House always meets here with a warm and hearty response, I am glad it has fallen to my lot to propose this toast. I am sure that all present rejoice with me in seeing the Duke of Edinburgh once again in the chair, after prolonged absence on active service. I think the brethren of the Corporation may congratulate themselves on having at their head to guard and watch over their interests one who has been more than once nearly every coast over which England holds sway. I give you the toast of "The Master of Trinity House, his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh."

The Master—Your Royal Highnesses, my lords, and gentlemen—I think you most heartily for the cordial response that you have given to this toast, and I thank my brother for the very kind words in which he has proposed it. It is not on this occasion my duty to respond at any length for myself personally; it is my duty to propose the toast of the evening, and that toast is "Prosperity to the Corporation of the Trinity House," with which is coupled the health of the Deputy Master. I feel I should not be discharging my duty properly if I were not to allude to some other works which have been carried out in the course of the past year. I ought not to go back over the whole period of my absence, as that would take too much time, and I will only touch upon some of the most salient points in the proceedings of the past year. In the first place, with regard to a new work which has been already mentioned by the Prince of Wales—Eddystone Lighthouse—the one which stands at the present moment, strong and powerful as it is, it is found necessary to replace by one of still greater stability. The new lighthouse was decided upon in the course of last year, and is now in the course of construction. On the 17th of July last year the first landing was effected upon the rock, and, in the course of the year, before the winter season set in, as many as thirty-eight landings had been made, giving a total of 135 working hours. Since the return this year of the working season, which I am sure none of you can say has been a favourable one—[laughter]—there have been forty-one landings, which have given a total of 151 working hours. In these two periods the rock has been shaped so as to receive the stones, and there has been built in bricks a coffer dam, in which the first stones were to be placed. This, considering the position of the rock and the very rare opportunities of getting upon it, is a very considerable amount of work, and it is most satisfactory that it should have been accomplished in so short a space of time as is available for working operations. [Hear, hear.] I believed the most difficult part of the work has now been completed, as there has been placed in position the centre spindle, to which is fixed the crane that is to bring all the materials to the rock from the steamer. I will not go through the list of the different lighthouses that have been erected, and the improvements that have been made; but I will make an exception in the case of a lighthouse which is to be laid for the first time the day after to-morrow—that is the lighthouse built at a point in the Bristol Channel—an important point of the coast—the lighting of which hitherto has not been quite satisfactory. As you all know, the subject of electric lighting has demanded considerable attention from this Corporation, as it has in many other sections of society; but I believe in no other form has the electric light been brought to such perfection as it has in its adaptation to lighthouses. It is now twenty-one years since the South Foreland was first illuminated by it; therefore we may say the electric light has entered upon its majority. It is not everyone who at his majority has become quite perfect—(a laugh)—and the electric light is not yet perfect; but we may hope soon, with careful attention and experiment, to obtain a light which will be quite satisfactory for this purpose. (Hear, hear.) In the course of the past year a great deal of pains has been taken by the Corporation in the classification of lights. Hitherto many lights have had great similarity; it was very desirable that some should be more readily distinguished from others than they were; and great improvements have been made in that respect, and particularly in the substitution for fixed lights of grouped flashed lights. The attention of the Corporation has also been turned to fog signals; great improvements have been made in the fog horn, as it is commonly called; and numerous additional stations have been formed both on shore and afloat. I may mention one more and very important point, which is quite new, and which is still under experiment, which is that of anchoring buoys in exposed positions at sea. By means of compressed gas these buoys can be made to show a light for a very considerable time. In one experiment which has been made in an exposed position, the light burned for thirty days, and neither wind nor wave extinguished it. I believe that this invention will hereafter prove to be one of very great importance for the protection of our shipping. The marking of wrecks is another point of great importance to seafaring men. Hitherto it has not been distinctly laid down which side they were to be passed; but, in the course of the year, a circular has been issued which shows on which side of any wreck a vessel should go so as to avoid danger. Important works have been carried out under the superintendence of this Corporation in the removing of wrecks which were a danger to navigation. I have the honour to propose to you the toast of "Prosperity to the Corporation of Trinity House," and to couple with it the name of the Deputy Master. (Cheers.)

The Deputy-Master briefly returned thanks.

Earl Granville, who was loudly cheered, having been called upon by the Master to propose the next toast, said—A great honour has been paid to me since my arrival in this room. I have received your Royal Highness's gracious commands to propose the "Health of her Majesty's Ministers." (Cheers, and a laugh.) If I may be allowed to quote once more that distinguished, but by this time rather exhausted individual, the intelligent foreigner, I would say that I believe there is nothing which more surprises him more than the friendly social relations which exist between men of opposite political opinions in this country, more especially in connection with subjects of national importance and of wide humanity, such as the services rendered by the Universal House. (Cheers.) It is almost peculiar to the Trinity that a member of the Opposition should propose a compliment to this country to Ministers. (Cheers.) When I learnt that this toast would be entrusted to me, I felt some regret that I did not know it this morning—(a laugh)—or I might have spent the day in studying "Hansard"—(a laugh)—and analysing Blue Books—[congratulated laughter]—and have taken a view to an unmitigated panegyric on the conduct of her Majesty's Ministers—[much laughter]—and giving them the soundest advice as to their future political conduct. (Continued laughter and cheers.) But perhaps it is as well as it is. I know the difficulty for one out of a Cabinet to defend the acts of those who are in it, and how apt he is to forget the things of which they are most proud, and to speak on exactly those topics which they are most desirous should be forgotten. (A laugh.) I am therefore glad to rest my proposal on the general grounds that her Majesty's Ministers are men of high character and of remarkable ability—(cheer)—who are devoting their time and their labours to the promotion of those objects which, according to their views, are most for the advantage of the public good. As to my advice, it is just possible that, however kindly they may take it, her Majesty's Government would not be inclined implicitly to follow it. (A laugh.) Now, although I am afraid there may appear something like mockery in proposing the health of those over whom impend the dangers of an immediate dissolution, yet I will ask you to drink to the health of her Majesty's Government, so strong and so magnanimous that the Prime Minister can well afford to refuse a golden wreath—[cheers and laughter]—and the Leader of the House of Commons can, as I see by his face he will do, accept a compliment even when proposed by an unworthy member of her Majesty's Opposition. [Cheers.]

The toast was received with loud cheers.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was received with loud cheers, said—Your Royal Highnesses, my lords, gentlemen, and gentlewomen,—I feel, in rising to respond to this toast that there are many of my colleagues I see around me who would have been better fitted for the task; but I quite understand, as has been just intimated, that I am selected for this purpose on account of the honourable position I occupy as one of yourselves. And I may say, in responding to the kind expressions of my noble brother, that inasmuch as there are no ladies present, I am not out of order in mentioning a passage in Horace, according to which the friendly view of my noble brother regarding his political opponents may be most readily explained. He saves *adversarius est frater*. (Cheers.) My noble friend says if he had known he was to propose this toast he would have spent the day—perhaps not so pleasantly as he did—(a laugh)—in reading "Hansard." (A laugh.) In that case I am afraid he would have spoiled his speech. (A laugh.) At least that is my experience in the House of Commons. A speech full of "Hansard" is always an extremely dull speech. (A laugh.) But I have no occasion to search "Hansard" or any other records for the speeches of my noble friend. I always find them ready to hand. There is the speech, for instance, which he delivered the other day in the country—at Wolverhampton—where he made a very apposite quotation:

> Praise from a friend or censure from a foe
> Are lost on hearers who their merits know.

(Cheers.) And I say, having had the honour of knowing him, it is not necessary that we should say very much of each other. (Cheers.) I thank him very much for the kind manner in which he has spoken of her Majesty's Government. (A laugh.) My noble friend spoke of a speedy dissolution impending over us. Well, these things will happen. Lighthouses have come down, and others have been built. But my noble friend will admit that to lay the foundation of a new lighthouse is not so easy sometimes. [A laugh.] There may have been several reasons for that. The enterprise may be undertaken at the wrong moment, and it might have been more prosperous in our presence. The attempt may be renewed when Parliament may have risen, when we may be able to attend and see the enterprise successfully accomplished. [Cheers and laughter.] The Master has given us some interesting details as to the number of working hours spent in that great work. If I could count the number of hours spent upon the Army Discipline Act, the hours spent on the foundation of the Eddystone Lighthouses would appear small indeed. [A laugh.] But all these things come to an end. In spite of all the opposition of rival parties, there is happily in this country always at the bottom a true and hearty desire to co-operate in all we believe to be for the country's good. [Cheers.] Sure I am that whatever Ministry may be represented at this table, animated by the spirit of Englishmen and anxious to do their duty to their sovereign and their country, they will not be disappointed of your approval. [Cheers.]

The Lord Chief Justice proposed "The Maritime and Commercial Interests of the Country," which was acknowledged by Lord Sandon and Sir R. Phillimore.

The Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, in a brief speech, proposed "The Distinguished Visitors who have this day honoured the Corporation with their presence," which was acknowledged by the Speaker of the House of Commons.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
London Office, 52, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies or shorter periods.
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue POLICIES upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize and Ships in harbour on favourable terms.
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
BOMBAY BRANCH, 12 RAMPART ROW.
UPWARDS of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds is paid Annually by this Office to the Families and representatives of deceased Policyholders.
ANNUAL REVENUE £700,000.
INVESTED FUNDS for payment of future claims upwards of FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to
£3,758,042 STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms
GOALS on the BUNDERS also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
" 1872	£616,383

LIFE BRANCH.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference of Head Office, on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adults and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,246,802.
THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
6, Hummum Street. Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL... Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL ... "	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... "	8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... "	2,000,000
BERLIN COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin ... "	5,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY ... "	5,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... Rs.	2,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... "	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... "	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... "	2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES apply to the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED, IN BOMBAY.
Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NOTICES.

PRINTING MATERIALS.
MILLER & RICHARDS'S Presses, Types, and all requisites, always in stock.—Terms cash.
EWING & Co.,
Agents, Calcutta.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for six le Copy, One Anna.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.
VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.
Also,
WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

FOURTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1879.
PRICE Rs. 5; *With Postage*, Rs. 5-2.
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PART I.
HISTORY, STATISTICS AND DESCRIPTION.
CONTENTS.

Map of Bombay.
Map of India.
Almanack, 1879.
Geography and History of the Island.
Population.
Trade and Industry.
Government and Revenue (Imperial, Provincial, and Municipal).
Descriptive Account of Bombay and the Principal Objects of Interest in and about the City.
Descriptive Account of the Principal Festivals held in Bombay.
Excursions from Bombay.
Movements of the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Co., during 1879. (Outward Route).
Do. (Homeward Route).
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to Places in India and Abroad.
Tonga Dawks.
G. I. P. Railway.
B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Through Train from Bombay to Ahmedabad, &c., and *vice versa*.
Through Train between Bombay and Madras.
Through Train between Madras and Bombay.
Through Train between Bombay and Calcutta.
Through Train between Calcutta and Bombay.
Through Trains from Bombay to Delhi, Lahore and Mooltan.
Through Trains from Mooltan, Lahore, and Delhi to Bombay.
Steam Navigation Companies.
Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, etc.
Palanquin Fares and Rates of Tramway Fares.
Rates of Boat Fares for Bombay Harbour.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
CONTENTS.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO NAMES.
OFFICIAL DIRECTORY—
Government of Bombay.
Political Department.
Staff Officers employed under the Government of Bombay.
Miscellaneous Civil Appointments.
Foreign Consuls at Bombay.
Public Works Department.
Military Appointments.
Division, District, Brigade, and Station Staff.
Distribution of the Bombay Army.
Bombay Volunteer Rifles.
Land Revenue Department.
Registration Department.
Marine Department.
Financial Department.
Ecclesiastical Establishment.
Judicial Department.
Educational Department.
Customs Department.
Telegraph Department.
General Post Office.
Indian Stamp Table on Promissory Notes.
Bills of Exchange.
Fixed Stamp duties.
Discount Table (English Money.)
Discount Table (Indian Money.)
Indian Money Table.
Foreign Coins, with Comparative Values.
Exchange and Overland Money Order Table.
Municipality of Bombay.
Bombay Christian Burial Board.
Presidency Magistrates' Court.
Bombay Jail—House of Correction.
MERCANTILE DIRECTORY—
Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
Leading Mercantile Firms in Bombay.
Bank.
Miscellaneous Professions and Trades.
Public Offices and Institutions.
FORT STREET OFFICE DIRECTORY.
GENERAL STREET DIRECTORY OF EUROPEAN INHABITANTS.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

SPECIAL STOCK OF NEW GOODS
FOR THE RAINS.

HOAR & Co.'s DAY SUITS.
Thin Scotch Tweeds. A Large Assortment of Stylish Designs ... Rs. 30
HOAR & Co.'s OFFICE SUITS.
India Tweed, Plain Mixtures, Fancy Checks, &c. ... Rs. 30
HOAR & Co.'s SERGE SUITS.
Best Blue Yarn Dyed Serge, Fast Colour ... Rs. 30
HOAR & Co.'s DRESS SUITS.
Best West of England Broad Cloth, Rs. 75 to ... Rs. 85
HOAR & Co.'s SHIKAR SUITS.
Strong Hand-made Drills, Rs. 16 to ... Rs. 18
HOAR & Co.'s CRICKETING SUITS.
Best Shrunk Saxony ... Rs. 30
HOAR & Co.'s LOUNGE COATS.
Fancy Angola, Cheviots, and Home Spun, Rs. 18, 22 to ... Rs. 24
HOAR & Co.'s VISITING COATS.
Superfine Blue and Black Fancy Coatings ... Rs. 36
HOAR & Co.'s FROCK COATS.
Super Blue and Black Fancy Coatings ... Rs. 42
HOAR & Co.'s TROUSERS.
Fancy Angola, Cashmere, Rs. 12, 14, 16 and ... Rs. 18
HOAR & Co.'s RIDING TROUSERS.
Chipping Norton Whipcord ... Rs. 24
Bedford Cord ... Rs. 26
HOAR & Co.'s LIGHT ULSTERS.
And Chesterfields, Rs. 25 to ... Rs. 45

Hoar and Co.'s New Self-measurement System with Patterns and Illustrated Catalogue on application.
DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready-Money.
HOAR AND COMPANY,
TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, AND HOSIERS,
3, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S PRESENTATION WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. direct the attention of their constituents to their large and fine collection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which for durability, finish and time-keeping qualities are unrivalled.

Gentlemen's Keyless Lever Watches of best finish, brequet hairspring, full jewelled and with Compensation Balance in massive gold or silver case, either crystal faced, hunting or semi-hunting at Rs. 325, 350 and 375 respectively. The same Watch in Ladies' size, same description as above, at Rs. 200, 225 and 250.

A varied stock of more or less expensive Watches always on hand, but the above we can confidentially recommend for their durability and time-keeping qualities.

Orders with remittance or reference for payment will be punctually attended to.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
Bombay: 4, Hummum Street.
Poona: 1, East Street.

ESTABLISHED 1820.
(By Appointment)
C. LAZARUS & CO.,
(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD-TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.
58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.
THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co., for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus and Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. and Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.
C. Lazarus and Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
C. Lazarus and Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. and Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.
The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.
C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

TRADE MARK.—SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.
HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.
DR. LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE.
TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE.
Protected under the Trade Marks Act (38 and 39 Vict., ch. 91). Enacted by the "*Queen's Most Excellent Majesty*," 20th August, 1875.)
Certificates under this Act have been granted to DR. R. D. LALOR, giving him the Sole Right to the Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE in England, Australia, Africa, China, Canada, and India.
DISCOVERED AND SO NAMED, A.D. 1862, BY R. D. LALOR, M.D.
Pleasant to the Taste. The only Safe, Prompt, and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for Overworked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement, Late Hours, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostration, Wasting Diseases, Asthmatic, Consumptive, Stomach, and Liver Complaints, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Morbid Conditions of the System, dependent upon the deficiency of Vital Force.
PHOSPHODYNE
Purifies and Enriches the Blood; Clears the Skin; Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles; Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life, and thus Imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nervo-Electric Force; and Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Nervous, Mind, and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.
IMPORTANT TO EUROPEANS VISITING OR RESIDING IN HOT CLIMATES.—
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has an enormous Sale in India, China, Africa, and other Hot Climates, from its possessing in the most perfectly assimilable form the essential Vitalising properties of PHOSPHORUS, which re-animates the Exhausted Functions of Life when impaired by Heat or other causes. A very large number of Testimonials from all parts of the World, freely offered from private persons, Scientific and Professional Men who are well known, speak of its marvellous powers in Nervous Debility, Want of Stamina, Fevers, Malarious Diseases, and as a Liver Tonic.
SOLD IN BOTTLES AT Rs. 3 EACH.
CAUTION.—The name, DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, is blown in the glass of each bottle, and the Genuine PHOSPHODYNE is manufactured only at DR. LALOR'S Laboratory, London, England. *Medicine Vendors are hereby warned that Legal Proceedings will be taken against all Persons selling the Fraudulent Imitation after this Notice.*
IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners. If not, it is a Forgery.

DR. ROBERT D. LALOR,
OF BAY HOUSE, 32, *GAISFORD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.*
(THE SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIGINATOR OF PHOSPHODYNE)
Is prepared to Prove the following Facts in any Court of Law in London, England, and he Respectfully requests Medicine Vendors and the Public to assist the cause of Truth and Right Against Falsehood and Fraud.
A BASE FRAUD is being perpetrated by the Advertisement of a Worthless Imitation of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE in the Newspaper Press of India and the Colonies, the nature of which may be guessed from the fact that the originators of these Advertisements DO NOT, AND DARE NOT insert them in the Papers Published in the United Kingdom, neither may the Spurious Article, sought to be Foisted upon the Public Abroad, be Sold in the British Isles.
PHOSPHODYNE was Discovered and so named by DR. R. D. LALOR in the year 1862. The Title and Prospectus was duly Entered at Stationers' Hall, London, in the year 1864. This Title, Prospectus, and Four of DR. LALOR'S Testimonials, the dates of which have been altered from 1865, 1866, and 1867, as in the Original Letters, to 1870, have been Basely Pirated by the Parties Advertising the False Phosphodyne. Copies of Original Letters, with Prospectus, sent post free. The Genuine "PHOSPHODYNE" bears the Christian and Surname, with Address, as above; also the Registered Trade Mark, "PHOSPHODYNE," to copy which is Felony.
SOLE AGENTS FOR DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

HOSIERY
FROM THE BEST ENGLISH AND FRENCH MANUFACTURERS.

COTTON STOCKINGS (Ladies') White, Coloured, Striped, and Black, in all prices and sizes.
THREAD " " White, Coloured, and Black, in all prices and sizes.
SILK " " White, Coloured, and Black, in all prices and sizes.
SOCKS and STOCKINGS (for Children) White and Coloured, in all prices and sizes.
WOOLLEN STOCKINGS (for Ladies and Children).

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CO.,
6, HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
AND
LOCLE, SWITZERLAND.
MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of their Constituents and the Public to their large stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches.
From amongst their Stock they would particularly recommend their
Gentlemen's Watches in 18 carat Gold, open face, hunting and half hunting cases, with patent lever escapement, varying in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.
At the same time they especially mention the Watches from Rs. 350 to Rs. 500 as very reliable time-keepers of excellent quality. And also their Pocket Chronometers and Watches with Independent-seconds in both Gold and Silver Cases, keeping the most accurate time as shown by their rate certificate from the Observatory.

LADIES' WATCHES.
Gold open face, hunting and half hunting cases, from Rs. 85 to Rs. 200.
Especially inviting attention to their Stock of Enamelled and Jewelled Ladies' Watches, priced from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500.

SILVER WATCHES.
In open face, hunting and half hunting cases, patent lever escapement, at Rs. 40, 50, 65, and 75 Key-Watches.
English Lever Fusee Watches, at Rs. 80 and 120.
"KEYLESS WATCHES," open face, hunting and half hunting cases, at Rs. 45, 50, 75, and 110.
This last one is fitted with the latest improvements, of the most excellent quality, and with a Gold-winding Nut and Gold Hinges.

GERMAN SILVER WATCHES.
Railway Lever Watches, at Rs. 40 and Rs. 60.
Railway Keyless (Silver) at Rs. 60.
Keyless Lever Watches at Rs. 25 and 35.
Also a large and choice selection of all Marked Gold Alberts, Ladies' Chains, Victorias, Necklaces, &c., &c.

Catalogues giving full explanations sent free on application.
FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NOTICES.

BROKEN or ENFEEBLED CONSTITUTIONS, when all other remedies have failed, have been completely restored by a course of OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. This wonderful preparation, compounded from the Jamaica Red Roots, specially selected, has for nearly half a century maintained its place unrivalled as a purifier of the blood, and as a specific for pains in the bones and loss of strength, flesh, and appetite. Its alterative qualities cannot be over-estimated, and to all those suffering from Indigestion, Nervousness, Gout, and Liver Complaints it is invaluable.
In conjunction with this preparation may with great advantage be taken OLD DOCTOR TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS. Strongly recommended, alterative, and tonic without purging. Sold by all Druggists. Caution.—Get the red and blue wrapper, with the Doctor's head in the centre. Wholesale Agents:—Messrs. BATHGATE & Co. for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. BARRY & Co., Vepery, Madras; Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
Chief Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.
☞ NOTICE.—Fraudulent imitations of old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are being sold. The genuine is sold only in Red and Blue Wrappers, the old Doctor's head in the centre, and the British Government Stamp affixed.

HOCKIN'S
IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.
FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER THROUGHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE.
Is prepared from a correct analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbonic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.

AS A SALINE APERIENT,
It is especially recommended in all cases of
Biliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches, and other AILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and its GENTLE action on the BOWELS will be found a most convenient and salutary sbrifuge. It has stood the test of
50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,
and those who have once taken it continue to use it, from confidence in its medicinal qualities. As all the ingredients are in one bottle, it will be found most
CONVENIENT OF ADMINISTRATION.
Manufactured only by HOCKIN, WILSON & CO., 38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.
Wholesale Agents:
BOMBAY: Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
CALCUTTA: Messrs. SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.

In the Press, and will shortly be published.
A COLLECTION OF
LEGISLATIVE ACTS:
USEFUL TO MERCHANTS IN GENERAL.
PRICE—Rs. 5; INTERLEAVED, Rs. 6-8
Postage Annas 4 Extra.
COMPRISING:
Sea Customs Act 1878—With Government Resolutions, dated 3rd February and 8th March 1879, regarding the immediate discharge of cargo, and of dutiable articles imported into India by Letter Post.
Customs Tariff Act, 1875—With Notes, Notifications, and exemptions of articles from Customs duties, which came into force from the 1st April 1879.
The Indian Arms Act, 1878—With revised Rules and Notifications made by the Governor-General in Council on the 6th March 1879.
The Opium Act, 1878—With Rules and Notification made by the Governor-General in Council on the 30th March 1878.
The Bombay Salt Act, 1873—With Notification regarding Shipments of Salt to Calcutta.
The Salt Act, 1877.
The Stamp Act, 1879—With Notification and Rules made by the Governor General in Council on the 19th April 1879.
The Indian Ports Act, 1875.
The Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876.
The Abkari Act, 1878—With Rules and Notifications.
Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, 1864—With Rules and Regulations made by the Governor in Council for the guidance of Shipwright and Engineer Surveyors, &c.
The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, 1873.
The Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879.
LIMITS AND RULES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.
Intending subscribers should send in their orders soon, as a very limited number of Copies will be printed.
Orders for Copies may be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
(BREAKFAST.)
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Gazette article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in Packets or Tins labelled
JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

OXYGEN IS LIFE.
Although the modern Materia Medica includes many valuable remedies, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it is entirely free from the danger of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or